

BIENNIAL REPORT

(THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORTS)

—OF THE—

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

—OF THE—

Alabama Institute for the Deaf,

IN CHARGE OF THE

*Alabama Institute for the Deaf,
Alabama Academy for the Blind,*

—AND THE—

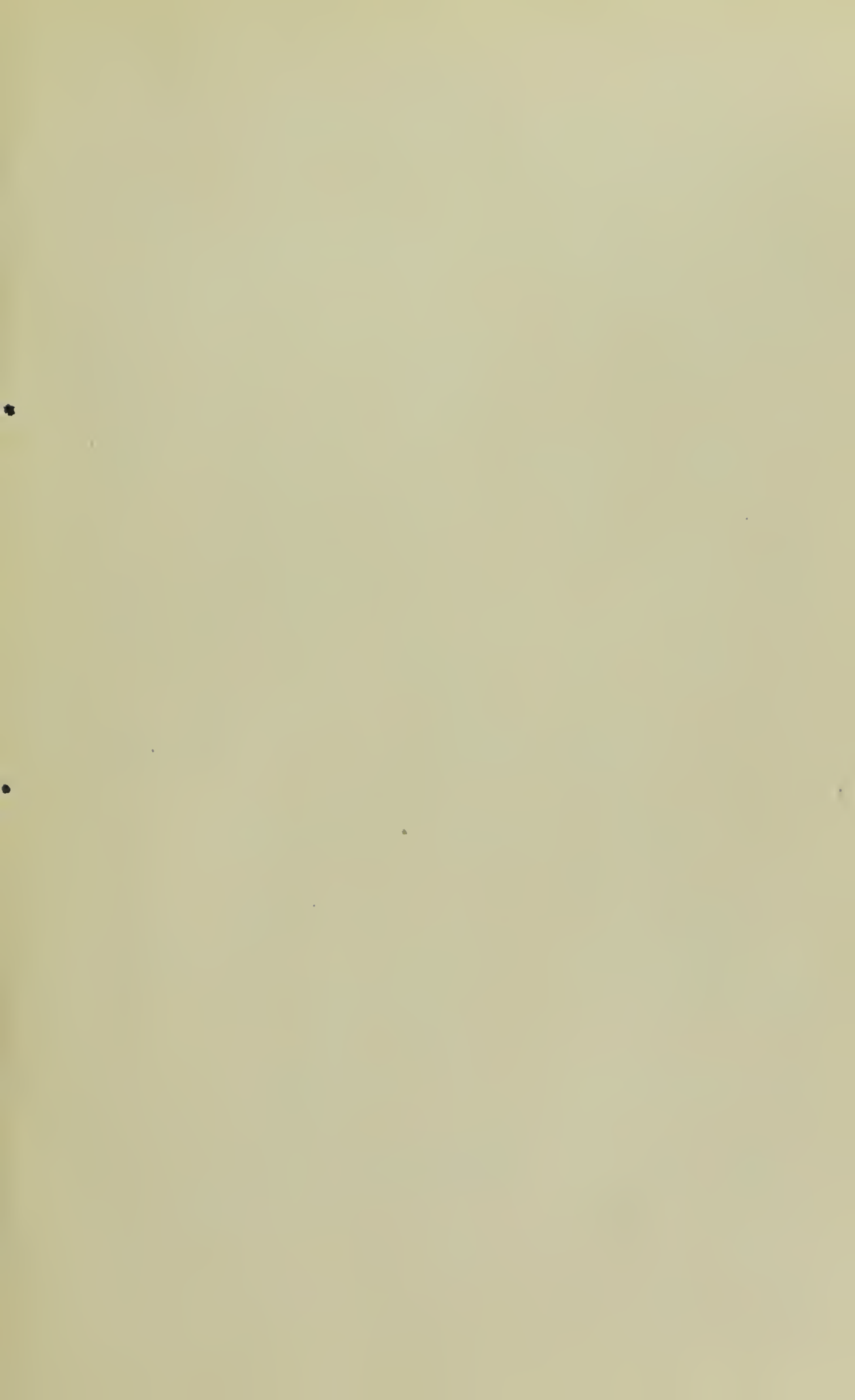
Ala. School for Negro Deaf-Mutes & Blind,

TO THE GOVERNOR.

1894.



PRINTED BY THE PUPILS AT THE ALABAMA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF
TALLADEGA, ALA.





J. H. JOHNSON, A. M.

Principal.

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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PRINCIPAL.

J. H. JOHNSON.

ALABAMA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

PRINCIPAL:

J. H. JOHNSON.

TEACHERS.

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S. J. JOHNSON, OSCE ROBERTS, MISS A. L. JOHNSON,
W. S. JOHNSON, MISS M. E. TONEY.

ORAL DEPARTMENT :

MISS MARY McGUIRE, J. F. BLEDSOE.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT:

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M. J. HINGLE,	-	-	-	-	Master Mechanic.
W. G. DAVIRSON,	-	-	-	-	Machinist.
JOHN LENNARD,	-	-	-	-	Gardener.
MISS EMMA RUPPERT,	-	-	-	-	Seamistress.
SMITH WILLIAMS,	-	-	-	-	Cook.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT :

J. H. JOHNSON,	-	-	-	-	-	Superintendent.
MISS S. A. TILLINGHAST,	-	-	-	-	-	Matron.
MISS MARY RHYNE,	-	-	-	-	-	Housekeeper.
MISS MARY TONEY,	-	-	-	-	-	Girls' Supervisor.
JOHN LENNARD,	-	-	-	-	-	Boys' Supervisor.
HILL BENAGH,	-	-	-	-	-	Boys' Supervisor.
W. G. DAVIRSON,	-	-	-	-	-	Engineer.

ALABAMA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.

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J. H. JOHNSON.

ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL :

CARLETON MITCHELL.

TEACHERS.

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT :

CARLETON MITCHELL,

Miss CARRIE HEMPHILL,

Miss ELOISE HEMPHILL.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT :

J. S. LAVERTY,

A. W. WILLIAMS.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT :

CHAS. PETTY, - - - - - - Master Shops.

Miss BONNER, - - - - - - Seamstress.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT :

CARLETON MITCHELL, - Resident Superintendent.

Miss M. E. SUGG, - - Matron.

Mrs. V. A. HAMILL, - Housekeeper.

Miss BONNER, - - - Girls' Supervisor.

WILSON TERRY, - - Engineer and Boys' Supervisor.

*ALABAMA SCHOOL FOR THE NEGRO DEAF-
MUTES AND BLIND.*

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

PRINCIPAL :

J. H. JOHNSON.

ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL :

J. S. GRAVES.

TEACHERS.

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT :

J. S. GRAVES.	-	-	-	-	Teacher of the Blind.
GEORGE THOMASON.	-	-	-	-	Teacher of the Blind.
A. F. WOOD.	-	-	-	-	Teacher of the Deaf.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

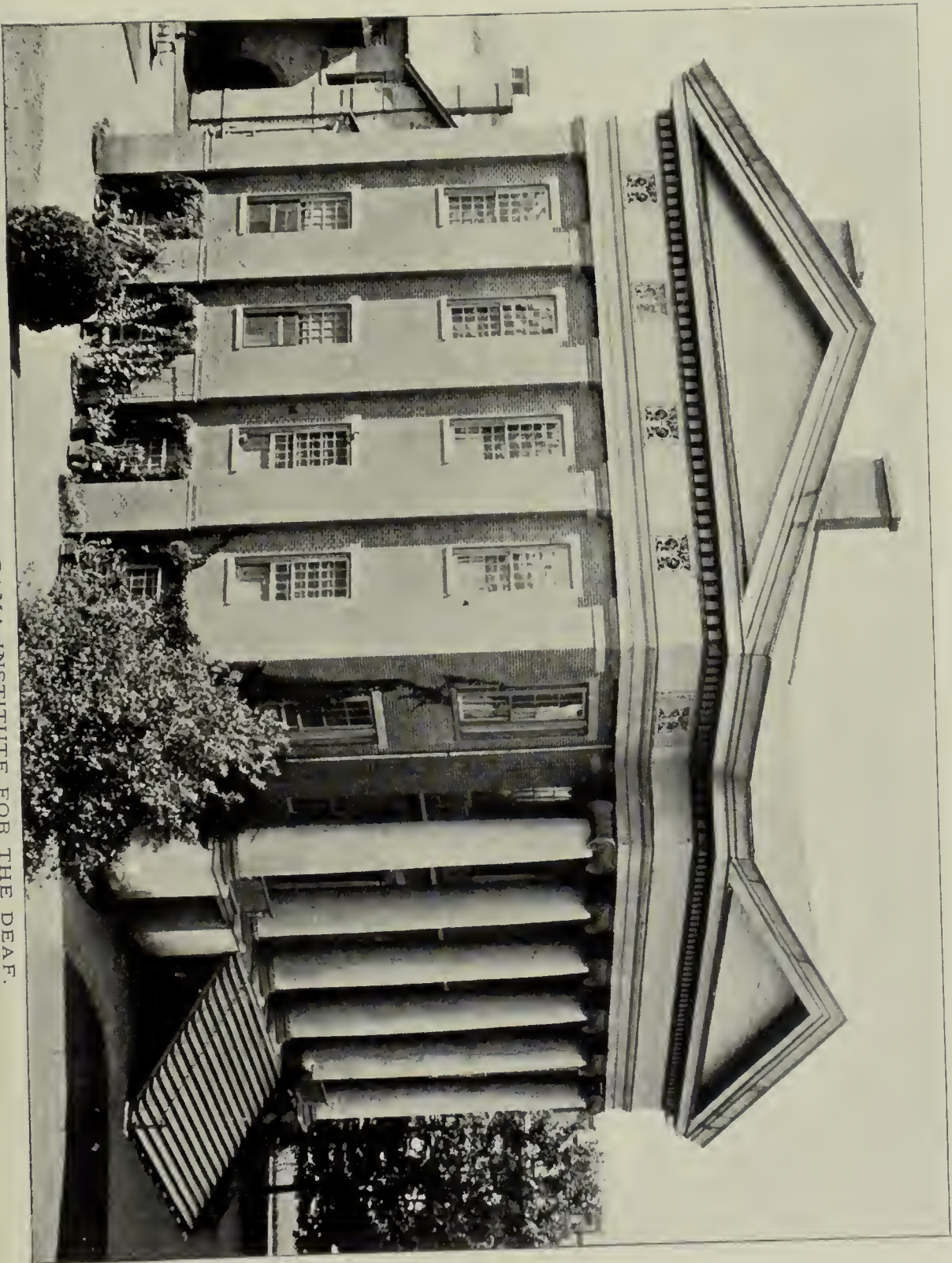
GEORGE THOMASON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	TEACHER.
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INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT :

J. W. ROGERS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Master Shops.
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DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT :

J. S. GRAVES.	-	-	-	-	Resident Superintendent.
MRS. OLLA GRAVES.	-	-	-	-	Matron.
A. F. WOOD.	-	-	-	-	Supervisor.



MAIN BUILDING, ALABAMA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

TALLADEGA, ALA., October 1st, 1894.

TO HON. THOS. G. JONES,

Governor of Alabama:

I have the honor herewith to submit the Thirty-Third and Thirty-Fourth Annual Reports of the Principal and Officers of the Alabama Institutions for the Deaf and the Blind.

Since my last biennial report, a number of repairs and improvements have been made on the buildings and grounds of the several State Institutions. These improvements, necessitated by the wants of the Institutions, have aggregated some outlay of money, all of which is correctly accounted for, in the reports of the Principal and Treasurer, herewith transmitted.

It is the sad duty of the President to make official announcement of the death of Joseph H. Johnson, M. D., our late Principal, which occurred May 5th, 1893. Appropriate resolutions, commemorating the death of Dr. Johnson, with a biographical sketch and history of his life-work, devoted to the education and elevation of the Deaf and the Blind of Alabama, were prepared and adopted by the Board of Trustees, and will be found accompanying this communication.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees in June following the death of the late Principal, Joseph H. Johnson Jr., A. M., was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy made by the death of his lamented father.

The high efficiency in the present management of the three Institutions and their surroundings, as in the past, is eminently satisfactory, and attests the capable efficiency of the new Principal. The current term, beginning in September,

shows a larger number of pupils enrolled than at any previous period in the history of these schools, as verified by the reports of the Principal and his capable and faithful subordinates.

The two deaths occurring in the Negro School, reported by Prof. Graves, resulted from causes independent of local sanitary conditions. The grounds of all the schools are thoroughly drained and the strictest cleanliness enforced, thereby giving health and comfort to all.

Praying the continued generous support of the Legislature, in behalf of these Institutions and the continuance of your high consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. TAYLOR,

President Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

TALLADEGA, ALA., October 1st, 1894.

DR. WM. TAYLOR,

*President Board of Trustees of the
Alabama Institute for the Deaf:*

I have the honor herewith to submit the Report of the Treasurer of the Board as required by law for the two fiscal years just passed, ending September 30th, 1894. And also by order of the Board of Trustees the Report of the Principal, as to the management and progress of the three schools under his supervision, for the same period of time.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. JOHNSON,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.



Reynolds, W. J. 1903

GROUNDS, ALABAMA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

TALLADEGA, ALA., October 1st, 1894.

To the President and Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—The Biennial Report now presented covers the two fiscal years ending September 30th, 1894, embracing the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of our history.

In this report of the progress and condition of the three schools under my care I shall endeavor to be as brief as possible at the same time presenting for your consideration as clearly and as fully as I may all matters of interest that have transpired within the period embraced in this report and calling your attention to some of the things that we feel that we need and which we feel sure would be of profit to our pupils and the better enable us to accomplish fully the purposes for which the schools were established and are maintained.

The interests of the Deaf and of the Blind and the methods employed in their instruction differ so materially that it is not possible to treat of both in general terms or to present a satisfactory report of the progress and condition of the several schools under the same captions. I therefore shall present my report from the "Institute for the Deaf" and the "Academy for the Blind" and the "School for Negro Deaf and Blind," the latter two reports supplemented by reports from the Resident-Superintendents of these respective schools, separately, in the order named.

In presenting these reports we feel the need of the wisdom, the ready judgment and the clear perceptions of the needs of

the occasion, lost to us by the death of our late, lamented and beloved Principal.

Appropriate mention of his life, his services, and of his death being made elsewhere in this report, I beg leave without further remarks to submit the following:

ALABAMA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

ATTENDANCE.

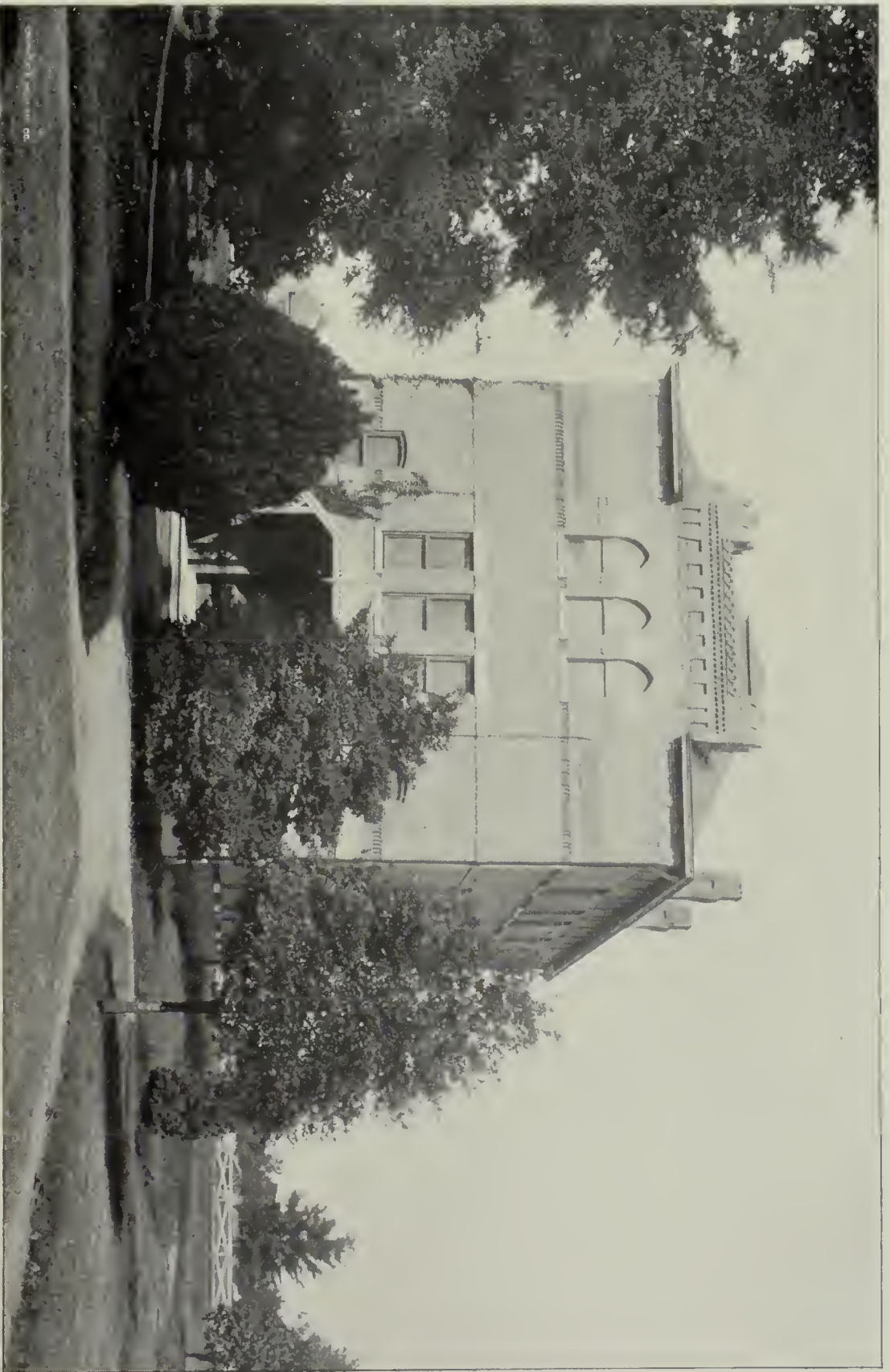
During the two years covered by this report we have enrolled one hundred and thirty-four pupils—sixty-nine boys, and sixty-five girls. Forty-six counties are represented, twenty counties are not represented.

The pupils in attendance are distributed among the forty-six counties represented as follows:

Bibb	3	Limestone	4
Bullock	1	Lawrence	1
Barbour	1	Lamar	2
Colbert	2	Lee	1
Cherokee	3	Lowndes	1
Calhoun	7	Mobile	4
Cleburne	1	Marengo	1
Clay	4	Montgomery	1
Chambers	4	Madison	4
Coffee	1	Morgan	1
Clarke	1	Marshall	2
Choctaw	2	Pike	5
Dallas	5	Perry	1
Dale	1	Randolph	2
DeKalb	6	Russell	2
Etowah	3	St. Clair	2
Elmore	3	Sumter	2
Franklin	1	Shelby	2
Geneva	1	Tuscaloosa	2
Henry	1	Talladega	10
Jackson	3	Tallahoosa	2
Jefferson	14	Walker	6
Lauderdale	4	Washington	4

Total 134.

There are many deaf children in the State of suitable school age who are not in school. There are many of whom we have personal knowledge but our efforts to get them in school have so far been unsuccessful. The indifference manifested by many parents of deaf children is indeed surprising. I trust the day



SCHOOL BUILDING, ALABAMA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

is not far distant when parents and guardians shall be compelled, under a penalty, to send their deaf children to school. The average parent has no conception of the needs of a deaf child or of the pitiable condition that awaits it if allowed to grow up in ignorance. The average parent has neither time nor skill to give the necessary instruction. Teachers in the common public schools have not the necessary preparation to enable them to give the deaf child the special instruction it needs.

Private schools are not able to furnish the advantages here supplied by the State. In the absence of a much needed compulsory law to secure the presence of the deaf children of our State in school, we have pursued the plan of canvassing during the summer months, to that extent that we can afford to do so, seeking thus to bring to the parents of our deaf children a knowledge of the benefits provided for them by the State in the schools under your care.

In many cases after children have been located our earnest personal solicitation fails to bring them to school. Notwithstanding the many failures and rebuffs that we sustain along this line, I am glad to report to you that I am sure that a knowledge of the existence and the purposes of our state schools for the deaf and blind of both races is more widely disseminated throughout the State than ever before, and that as the result of the canvass for pupils made each summer for several years past, the number of pupils on our rolls has greatly increased. There are more pupils on our rolls to-day than at any previous time in our history.

HEALTH.

The health of our pupils has been uniformly good. There has been no epidemic of any kind; in fact we have not had a single case of serious sickness. The closest attention is paid to our sanitary arrangements, our premises are well drained and are kept scrupulously clean, and great care and pains are taken to keep our pupils comfortable, and to make them cleanly in their habits and persons. These precautions together with a healthful location, wholesome diet, and regular hours, secure for us the enjoyment of health.

Many of our pupils come to us physically weak, the same

causes that produced deafness leaving them organically defective. It is a matter of pride with us that after a few years residence in our school these pupils invariably leave stronger and more robust than when they came to us.

In this connection I wish to call your attention to the fact that we have not given up the hope that your honorable body will, at the proper time, appeal to the legislature for an appropriation for a gymnasium in order that we may the more thoroughly build up the bodily strength of our pupils, gaining therewith mental vigor.

CHANGES.

The only change in our corps of instructors is the case of Miss Lois Atwood who left us in June, 1893. She has since accepted a place in the Ohio School. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. John F. Bledsoe, a graduate of Howard College in this State and of the Gallaudet College for the Deaf, Washington, D. C., he being a Fellow of the Normal Department of Class of June, 1893.

In the domestic department, Mrs. J. H. Johnson retired from the work of matron in July, 1894, and has been succeeded by Miss S. A. Tillinghast, late of the Colorado School.

Miss Mary Rhyne succeeds Miss J. D. Bissell as housekeeper.

THE CLASS-ROOM.

The school is divided into seven classes with an instructor for each class: one pure oral class, one class in which the combined method is used, and five sign classes. It gives me pleasure to report that I have had at all times the hearty support and co-operation of all the teachers both in and out of the class-room, and our work together has been characterized by perfect harmony not as between the principal and teachers alone, but the feeling of interdependence and accord has extended to the pupils as well.

The greatest difficulty that we have had to contend with has been the lack of a perfect classification. Our school has many grades, and this subdivision of the time of the teachers has worked against the attainment of that measure of success that we desire. We have done the best we could under the circum-



GROUNDS, ALABAMA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

stances, and while we realize that we have fallen short of ideal success in our literary work, we feel that we have made progress, and we are encouraged to greater effort in the future.

We have not devoted any time to written examinations nor have we lost any time in preparing for a public exhibition or entertainment of any kind at the close of the term, believing it to be the best interest of our pupils to work regularly and systematically up to the last hour of school.

We have adopted a series of the latest standard texts, and we have prepared and follow as closely as we may an eight years' course including those branches commonly known as the "primaries," and we seek to give our pupils a thorough, practical training, paying most attention to those things that experience and observation teaches us will be of most value to them in after life.

I deem it unnecessary in this report to give at length a detailed account of our course of study, or to indulge in a dissertation upon *methods*, knowing as I do that a majority of those whom this report is ultimately intended to reach do not feel the interest and have not the time or the inclination to read or to reflect upon matters that can interest but few beside the specialist.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The more important improvements and repairs made during the biennial period embraced in this report are as follows: The exposed wood work of the chapel-building has been painted with two coats of oil-paint. The roof of the shop-building has had a heavy coat of graphite-paint. The roofs of all the buildings on the place have been carefully inspected and repaired, and new iron gutters, down spouts and ridge-rolls have been supplied where needed.

Our old twenty-horse-boiler has been re-placed by a new sixty-horse-boiler which affords us plenty of steam for all purposes. The cost of the boiler was six hundred dollars. Freight, placing and setting cost about two hundred dollars.

We have also built a handsome and substantial kitchen building 20x30 feet in the clear, and 16 feet to the ceiling. It is built of good pressed brick, trimmed with stone, has slate roof,

marble-floor and steel ceiling. The total cost of this building was about fifteen hundred dollars.

The erection of this building gave us the old kitchen for a store-room which we have needed very much. The kitchen is connected with the dining-room by a covered passage way. Meals are loaded from the range on rubber-wheeled trucks and pushed right into the dining-room where they are delivered and served upon the tables. This arrangement proves to be very satisfactory, saving much time and labor.

The additional space in our new kitchen also enables us to begin the cooking-class that we have so much and so long wished to inaugurate.

Many other smaller items of repairs, etc., might be mentioned but I do not deem it necessary.

All of these improvements were paid for out of a surplus saved during the past two years from our capita allowance. This was not done without the most rigid economy and denying ourselves many things that we wished to have.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

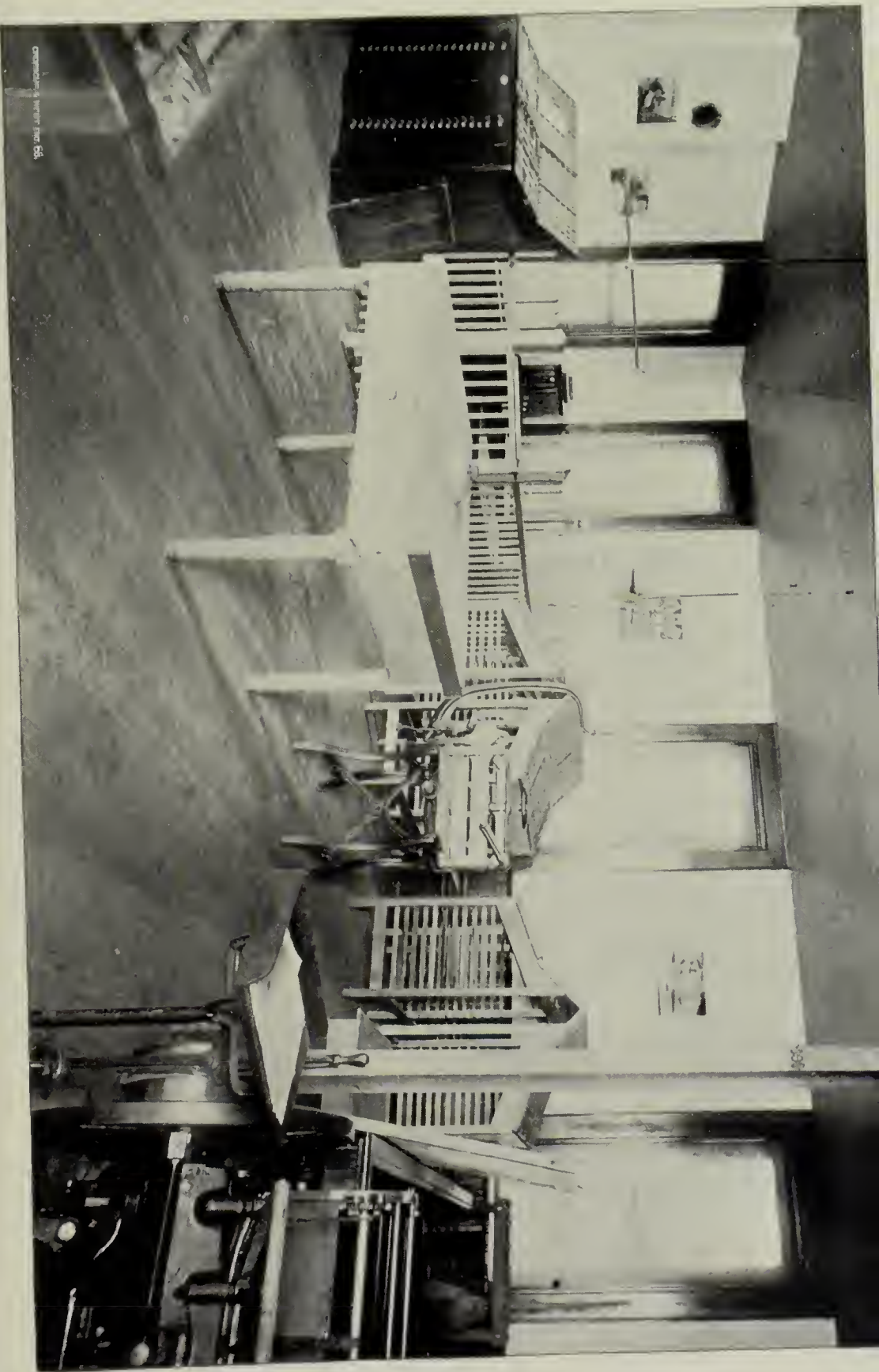
We need more shop-room, we need a place where our cabinet workmen can finish their work, oiling, varnishing and painting manufactured articles. At present we have no place where this can be done.

We also want to add shoe-making to our trades. We have a number of pupils who would be glad to learn this trade. The expense of fitting up a shoe-shop would not be great after we get a suitable room for it.

We also need very much a place to store coal, as at present our winter's supply lies out of doors. It is well known that coal exposed to the rain and cold will slack and deteriorate. It is also open to the depredation of thieves. We also need a place where a stock of dry lumber can be kept for use in the cabinet-shop.

We need an ironing room, as our laundry-room is too small. It is very much crowded and extremely hot and uncomfortable.

We estimate that we can erect a building, an addition or annex to our present shop-building, at a cost of about four thousand dollars that will answer for all of these purposes.



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PRINTING OFFICE, ALABAMA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

We sincerely hope that your honorable body will see proper to ask the Legislature for an appropriation to erect this building.

Our school-rooms are too small for health and comfort. We wish to throw six of our class-rooms into four; we shall then need four other rooms. I think an addition can be made to our present school-building at a comparatively small cost; it is my purpose to make plans and estimates and submit them to your honorable body and ask you to provide us with the additional rooms.

We feel the need, as I have before mentioned, of a gymnasium for the physical development of our children, but this we can wait for until our other wants which are more pressing are supplied; we hope however that you will not lose sight of our needs and our desire to be abreast of our sister institutions in other states, many of which have splendid gymnasiums of which they are very proud and whose value they say it is impossible to over-estimate.

There are a number of smaller improvements that we need that we hope to make as soon as we have the time, and as we find we can afford them out of such funds as we can by careful economy save out of our per capita allowance. We will make no mention of these in this report.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

While it is well known that with all schools similar to ours the standard of excellence is found in the class-room, and the school takes rank and is classed by the results attained in the literary department, we consider that the industrial department is of almost, if not of equal value. Certain it is that without some industrial training our schools would fall short of the accomplishment of the purpose for which they were established and are maintained—that of enabling our pupils to become self-supporting and contributing citizens.

In this department we teach Cabinet-Making and general use of carpenter's tools, Printing, Landscape and Market-Gardening to boys. Our girls learn Dress-Making, Cutting and Fitting, Cooking, and all kinds of household work.

The provision made for instruction in each of these branches

is in all cases first-class, the trades being carried on in the same way and viewed in the same light as the literary work.

Many of our pupils who could never hope to command more than from eight to fifteen dollars per month, as common laborers, with their trades, learned in school, often make that much per week. A number of our pupils made handsome little sums of money during the summer, in several instances enough to clothe themselves during the school session just begun. While it is not intended or expected that these trades shall yield a revenue, it is a matter of fact and a source of satisfaction to us to report that for the past year the cabinet-shop and printing-office have been almost, if not quite, self-sustaining, and this includes the item of instruction.

In the sewing-room the saving to the Institution has more than paid for the outlay. We give herewith a list of the articles made by our girls during the past two sessions. We think the showing a very creditable one considering that the girls work not over twelve hours a week. We regret that it is not possible to make a similar exhibit from the boys' shops, on account of the outside work that has been done of which no account was kept. We shall content ourselves by stating that the boys have done equally as well, and the facilities and advantages enjoyed by them are greater than those provided for the girls.

Number of boys under instruction in Cabinet Shop, 20

Number of boys under instruction in Printing office, 22

Number of girls under instruction in Sewing Room, 48

List of articles made by the girls, session 1892-93.

Awning	1	Jackets, girls	9
Aprons	102	Lace crochet, yards,	87
Blazer suits	4	Napkins	9
Bonnets	14	Pants	60
Corset covers	25	Pillows	11
Curtains	39	Quilts	10
Coats	8	Shirts	46
Cloths table,	13	" night	3
" milk	51	Sheets	47
" waiter	31	Sleeves, over, pairs	9
" wash	16	Towels, roller	18
" churn	4	" kitchen	13
Dresses, altered	36	" dish	40
" made	102	Underskirts	1
Dress skirts	22	Underskirts	1
Drawers, boys	14	Vests	11
" girls	33	Waists, boys	31
Gowns	38	" girls	40
Handkerchiefs	20		



CHAS. J. WATSON CO.
Palm Beach, Fla.

CABINET SHOP, ALABAMA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

Aprons, white	60	Handkerchiefs	44
" checked long sleeves	19	Hats, boys	8
" boys' shop	17	" girls	9
Awning	1	Jackets	10
Bags, clothes	7	Mattress, tick	1
" thimble	40	Mittens	16
Bonnets	24	Napkins	119
Curtains	25	Over sleeves	4
Comfort	1	Pillow cases	2
Coats	9	Pants	27
Chemises	6	Quilts	21
Corset, covers	15	Rug	1
Caps, boys	9	Shirt, waist girls	58
Cloths, table	55	" " boys	12
" waiter	19	Shirts, dress	3
" wash	15	" night	27
Covers, pitcher	35	Shirts	26
" table	2	Skirts, new dress	25
" sofa	2	" altered dress	21
" sideboard	2	Suits, baseball	11
Crocheted, trimming (yds)	146	Scarfs, rattled	1
Crocheted, tidies	11	" crocheted	5
" Baby sacks	5	" drawn work	5
" Mats	27	Towels, hand	41
Dresses, new	98	" cup	98
" altered	20	Ties	7
" night	10	Underskirts	26
Drawers, boys	15	Vests, girls	5
" girls	28	Doilies	21
Drawn work, pillow shams	1		

ALABAMA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.

ATTENDANCE.

We have had in attendance during the biennial period one hundred and two pupils; fifty-four boys, and forty-eight girls.

Thirty-three counties are represented and thirty-three are not represented. The one hundred and two pupils present are distributed among the thirty-three counties represented as follows:

Barbour	1	Lawrence	3
Bibb	2	Lee	3
Bullock	1	Madison	3
Calhoun	5	Marion	1
Cherokee	2	Marshall	3
Choctaw	1	Mobile	3
Clarke	1	Monroe	2
Clay	1	Pike	1
Cullman	1	Randolph	3
Dekalb	3	Shelby	2
Elmore	3	St. Clair	2
Fayette	1	Talladega	3
Henry	5	Tallapoosa	1
Jackson	25	Tuskaloosa	2
Jefferson	11	Walker	1
Lamar	1	Winston	1
Lauderdale	3		

Total 102.

Compared with the record for the previous biennial period this shows a gain of thirteen.

We estimate that there are about two hundred blind children in the State who ought to be in school.

For further remarks upon the matter of attendance I refer you to the report of the Resident Superintendent accompanying this report.

HEALTH.

The health of our pupils has been uniformly good. We have not had an epidemic of any kind. The watchful care of the

Resident Superintendent and the Matron, together with systematic exercise by means of physical culture classes, and wholesome, well-prepared food, and regular hours, combine to secure for our pupils excellent health.

CHANGES.

There have been several changes in the staff of officers and in the corps of teachers since the last report. Mr. W. A. Wilson resigned the position of Assistant Principal and Resident Superintendent in June, 1893. He was succeeded by Mr. Carleton Mitchell. Prof. Mitchell came to us with a reputation established as an instructor and disciplinarian of the highest character. This reputation has been maintained most successfully. Coming into a field entirely new to him, he has brought to bear upon his work that zeal and application that has enabled him to thoroughly master it in all of its detail. We feel that we have cause for congratulation in his appointment and under his administration we confidently expect continued growth and prosperity.

The position of matron left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Grace E. Wilson in June, 1893, was filled by the appointment of Miss M. E. Shugh, lately matron in the Maryland School for the Deaf. Miss Shugh came to us with nine years experience. That she is thoroughly competent is proven by the admirable conduct of the domestic affairs at the Academy and the high state of order in which the buildings are maintained. We consider ourselves fortunate in securing her services.

The vacancies left by the retirement of Misses Lydia and Rosa Borden in June, 1894, have been filled by the appointment of Misses Carrie and Eloise Hemphill, late teachers in the Tuscaloosa Female College, presided over by Dr. Alonzo Hill. This school ranks among the foremost of our female colleges. The Misses Hemphill occupied positions as principals of departments under Dr. Hill. They came to us with reputations established as instructors of superior ability.

Mrs. V. A. Hamill succeeds Mrs. Bessie Mills as housekeeper. Mrs. Hamill has proven a capable and efficient assistant.

It will thus be seen that it has been a period of change and re-organization at the Academy. All of the appointments,



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ALABAMA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.



however, have been made with care and I feel secure in saying that we are in better condition to accomplish satisfactory results than at any time in the history of the school.

CLASS-ROOM.

The work of the class-rooms has been greatly facilitated and the comfort of the pupils largely added to, by supplying the rooms with the latest modern school desks and seats. All pupils have their own desks and the feeling of independence and pride that they undoubtedly feel in consequence, adds no little to improvement in school-room work. Besides, the rooms present such an improved appearance that we feel more than repaid for the amount of money expended in their purchase.

For a more extended report of our educational work I refer you to the report of the Assistant Principal. I concur fully in the opinion expressed by him as regards the "Point Systems," and endorse the recommendation he makes as to the course we shall pursue. His further suggestions as regards tangible apparatus are along the line of modern thought and advancement. It is our purpose to carry out these suggestions as fully and at as early a date as possible.

It will be seen by reference to the report of Prof. Mitchell that the curriculum at the Academy covers the ground of the grammar and high school work of our city schools. Graduates of the Academy, with the exception of the *Languages*, would be prepared to enter the Sophomore or Junior Class in the classical course at the State University.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department of our work we compare favorably with any of our sister Institutions of similar size and equipment. Indeed as far as we undertake to go in musical instruction, and this is limited only by our equipment, we do as good work as is done elsewhere. We have five pianos and two organs and all of the necessary instruments for an excellent orchestra and for a first-class brass band. We need an additional piano or two and a pipe-organ. The pianos we expect to purchase at an early date; the pipe-organ we cannot hope to have unless your honor-

west of and joining the premises of the Academy. The price paid for this property was seventeen hundred dollars. It was paid for with a part of the Academy's share of the Wilson Legacy Fund. The lot is one hundred feet wide by about two hundred and fifty feet deep. The house is a two-story cottage and contains six rooms and two halls. The grounds around this cottage have been put into excellent condition to correspond with the balance of the grounds of the Academy. The cottage has been re-painted throughout and is in good repair. It is now used for dormitories for grown boys. The outside wood-work on all the buildings on the place has been re-painted, also the tin and iron work on all the roofs, gutters and down spouts repaired where needed.

A handsome new veranda has been constructed on the west side of the main building, forty-six feet in length and about nine or ten feet in width. The material and workmanship on this veranda is of the best, and it is hard to believe it was not a part of the original plan of the building. The kitchen and store-room have been connected with a covered passage-way, twenty feet long by ten feet wide. This passage-way is also enclosed with glass making it very comfortable. It has proven of great convenience and comfort to the housekeeper and it also gives more room in the kitchen, giving almost double the room to work in, all scullery work being done in this space which is as comfortable as a room.

Several close picket fences have been erected to secure for our pupils more privacy than we before had. Many other minor improvements have been made not necessary to mention here.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

With sixty-five pupils on the rolls now and ten more to come soon, we have reached the limit of our accommodations. If our school continues to grow as it has for a year or two past, and we have every reason to think it will, we shall be obliged to have more dormitories and more class-rooms. For about four thousand dollars we can build and equip a house that will enable us to increase our capacity fifty per cent.

We are still in need of sanitary sewer connection. We are without such sewerage as we deem necessary for perfect safety.

I have had made a profile and estimate of the cost of construction of a line of sewer that will connect us with the sewerage system of the city. It can be completed for twelve hundred dollars and I respectfully represent that it ought to be done as soon as possible. I have no doubt of your ability to obtain an appropriation from the legislature for that purpose.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT SUPERIN-
TENDENT OF THE ACADEMY
FOR THE BLIND.

To MR. J. H. JOHNSON,

Principal.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Alabama Academy for the Blind for the biennial period ending September 30, 1894:

ENROLLMENT.

	OLD.	NEW.	TOTAL.
No. pupils enrolled, Session 1892-93	49	14	63
.. .. . 1893-94	49	14	63
No. pupils enrolled, Session 1892-93			63
No. new pupils enrolled, Session 1893-94			14
No. new pupils enrolled, Session 1894-95			21
No. old pupils returned, not present in 1892-93			4
Total enrollment for biennial period			102

All blind persons of school age, residents of the State of Alabama, and all persons of school age blind to such an extent as to be unable to attend the common schools without visual injury, are entitled to admission in the Academy for the Blind. Estimating one blind person for every 2000 inhabitants, there are about 750 blind in Alabama. Of this number there are probably 200 entitled to the benefits of the Alabama School for the Blind. It would be of mutual advantage to the child and to the State to have all of the blind educated.

One of the most serious difficulties we encounter is the

advanced age of many of our pupils when they are sent to us. A large proportion of these pupils are blind from infancy, and yet some of them are grown when they enter the school. After a child has become mature, it is a matter of difficulty to distinguish the letters by touch, and it is, with all our efforts, a matter of greater difficulty to substitute a methodical school-life for the home.

Several of the prominent institutions for the education of the blind seem to have settled satisfactorily this question of an early attendance, and their reports are wisely and profitably devoted to discussions of the living question of the true education of the blind. From the information at my command, I believe that the satisfactory solution of the question was brought about by legal means. I believe that we can practically reach the matter by a law requiring all practicing physicians to report to the health officers of their respective counties the name, race, age, and post-office of every known blind person, and every person known to be blind to such an extent as to be unable to acquire an education in the common schools, said legislative enactment requiring said county health officers to report same to the State Health Officer, on blanks furnished for the purpose, by the first day of March of each year, said State Health Officer being further required to furnish the Principal of this Institution the same on application.

Again, this Institution is a part of the educational system of the State. I therefore farther suggest that each county and city superintendent be required by statute to furnish the same information to the State Superintendent by the first day of March of each year, on blanks furnished for the purpose, all teachers of public schools in the State of Alabama being required by law to report same to county or city superintendents at a specified time on furnished blanks.

From these and other available sources we may probably secure the information necessary to compile an accurate list of the blind children of the State, with their counties and post-offices. We can then present to parents the advantages of the training of the Institution and bring all reasonable pressure to bear to bring about an early attendance.



CLASS ROOM, ALABAMA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

I have begun a record of facts which I believe will be too valuable to be overlooked. The visit of our very competent oculist was too hurried to furnish data for a satisfactory report of our many interesting cases of eye trouble. I will therefore defer a detailed report along this line until we can complete our investigations. But there are some facts which I cannot refrain from noting here. A large per cent of our pupils are organically unhealthy, and a number of eye troubles date from infancy. Some are due to ignorance, some to carelessness. I have especially in mind a little girl who had applied to her sore eyes—then epidemic in the neighborhood—a violent decoction of the deadly nightshade with of course but one result—total destruction of sight. From a number of unfortunate cases of sympathetic trouble, we cannot too strongly stress the injunction that in most cases of total destruction of sight in one eye from traumatism, it is imperiously demanded that the destroyed eye be promptly removed.

But probably the most unfortunate cases of blindness are those resulting from ophthalmia neonatorum. According to Nettleship, one-third of all the blind on the continent of Europe have become so by the ravages of this disease. Nettleship farther states that the cleansing and disinfection of the eyes of every infant immediately after birth has been largely carried out in many of the lying in hospitals on the continent for several years, and “that the general result of such measures has been to reduce the number of cases of blindness in an astonishing degree.”

With the pitiable spectacle of these “dead fish” eyes before me, I submit the following recommendation:

That we request Dr. Jerome Cochran, the Health Officer of the State of Alabama, to take such steps as he deems proper to have the great importance of the necessity of precautionary measures against ophthalmia neonatorum brought to the attention of the medical profession of the State, suggesting to him that a paper from a competent oculist on the subject at the next meeting of the State Medical Association, would be a stride in the right direction. Attention to cleanliness in the case of *every* new born child, and antiseptic precautions—a

few drops of a solution of nitrate of silver eight grains to the ounce in each eye—would probably effectually prevent a large per cent of the cases of blindness.

INSTITUTION OCULISTS.

Drs. Baldwin and Thigpen, our oculists, have for years given us their services gratuitously. For their invaluable aid, I wish to express the gratitude of the Institution. But our school has grown largely in numbers and the work of oculist is a laborious one. Therefore, after the manner of similar State schools, I recommend that Drs. Baldwin and Thigpen be officially selected as our oculists, that an oculist of the school be required to visit professionally the Academy for the Blind in November and April of each year, and that he be paid twenty-five dollars and expenses for each day of service to the school.

When our oculist visits us in November, we will require his services for two days. By personal examination, we can continue work on our records, noting carefully the nature, history, causes, and methods of treatment of our eye troubles.

Texas pays its oculist \$850 per year, Indiana \$700, Arkansas \$1000, Iowa \$700, etc. But in these states, the schools for the blind are located near large cities, where the daily attendance of the oculist can be secured.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The summer's improvements add much to the comfort and the appearance of our grounds. Especially would I mention the veranda on the west side, and the passage-way between the kitchen and the store-room. Painting the outside woodwork on our main-building and shop, secures to our children a much more attractive home. The life-work of your beloved and lamented father is typified in the beautiful grounds and elegant surroundings of the Institute for the Deaf. These are indisputable evidences of the wisdom of the policy of "permanency of tenure in office."

OUR EDUCATIONAL WORK.

In our literary work we would advance to a higher plane and



STUDY HALL, ALABAMA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.

a more healthful atmosphere by a thorough mastery of one of the modern "Point Systems." Many modern text-books, breathing of the spirit of the new education, are found in both the New York Point and American Braille Systems. We cannot now adopt both. Either would answer our purpose. The change, however, from our old Braille to the American Braille would be comparatively a simple change, and in company with the Pennsylvania, the Missouri, and the Massachusetts Institutions, we would be on safe ground. I therefore emphatically recommend that we be supplied with a selection of American Braille text-books, and that we hereafter use both the Line Letter, and the American Braille in our work.

The studies of the year and the number of pupils pursuing each are as follows:

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Numbers and Arithmetic	51	Current News	50
Elementary Algebra	5	Writing (Braille)	63
Plane Geometry	7	Geography	29
University Algebra	3	Physical Geography	16
Reading and Language	51	Geology	11
Spelling	51	Political Economy	11
History	21	Physical Culture (Girls)	32
Rhetoric	10	Physical Culture (Boys)	31

MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Cane Seating	24	Sewing	29
Mattress Making	8	Bead Work	31
Mat Making	7	Crocheting	4
Collar Making	6	Knitting	4
Tuning	9		

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Singing Class	63	Tuning	9
Piano	37	Orchestra and Band	16
Organ	23	Cornet	5
Harmony	3	Violin	6

The work accomplished in the shops was as follows:

Double Mattresses, custom work, cotton and shuck	8
“ “ “ “ cotton	4
Single “ “ “ cotton and shuck	6
“ “ practice “ “ “	18
Chairs, custom work, closed	3
“ “ “ open	38
“ practice “ closed	70
“ “ “ open	105
Foot Mats	10
Collars, Lin Bark	6

Following are the articles made by the girls in the handicraft department during session of 1893-94:

Towels hemmed by hand	120
Bibs	24
Handkerchiefs hemmed	48
Lace knitted	5 yards,
Bead Watch Cases, Baskets, Letter Cases and Napkin Rings	200

Only two hours a week were devoted by the girls to handicraft. This time has been well spent, and will result in practical good. In the domestic department, our girls have washed the dishes and set the tables after each meal under official supervision.

Mutual understanding and sympathy between the principal teacher and his assistants are the first requisites for success in the literary department. The principal teacher is not a critic, but an advisor—a student of the needs of the work over which he presides. His chief labor consists in inspiring effort to bring about the system, character, and cheerfulness so necessary for a successful school-work. I suggest that stocks of familiar objects and other similar aids to instruction would add a marked degree of interest in the Primary Work of the Academy for the Blind. Modeling boards and moulding tables can be constructed at a trifling cost. Maps moulded in wet sand or clay, with the mountains and the valleys, and the cities represented, would be, constructed by the blind child, a source of indescribable pride, and true geography would thus be indelibly impressed. But a detail of Primary Work will be out of place in a limited report. It is only necessary to say that the trained Primary Instructor will find sound, practical, thoroughly proven ways to arouse an unflagging interest. That



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WORK SHOP, ALABAMA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.

the child should be kept cheerfully busy is the key note of a successful mental training.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The organization of our physical culture department has been a source of constant satisfaction. While we have not an equipped gymnasium, regular drills, fashioned after the work of our university gymnasiums, have added much to the general bearing, profit, and pleasure of our pupils. By gradually adding apparatus, as our means will permit, we ardently hope to see a fully equipped gymnasium develop.

OUR CHILDREN'S LIVES.

This report is beyond bounds and I have but reached the principal topic—a report of the development of the children entrusted by the State to our care. Their lives here are inseparably interwoven with our household, our school, and our industrial work. That there have been, during the past session, a degree of contentment and a measure of progress, I trust that we can assuredly report to you. Beginning a new session, we trust that we may realize our hopes for the development of character along the higher and the happier lines, and for the elevation of the tone of our school-rooms into the spirit of the new education.

In concluding, I wish to express to you our thanks for your confidence, sympathy, and support during the session just past. I trust that we are not unaware of the magnitude of the work intrusted to us by the State of Alabama, and in our humble efforts we bespeak a continuance of your loyal interest.

Very Respectfully,

CARLETON MITCHELL,

Resident Superintendent.

ALABAMA SCHOOL FOR NEGRO DEAF-MUTES AND BLIND.

We have enrolled in this school during the biennial period seventy-one pupils—twenty-eight girls, and forty-three boys. Thirty of these are deaf pupils, and forty-one are blind. Of the deaf pupils thirteen are girls, and seventeen are boys. Of the blind pupils fifteen are girls, and twenty-six are boys.

Twenty-three counties are represented. The pupils enrolled are distributed among the twenty-three counties represented as follows:

Bibb	5	Lauderdale	1
Bullock	1	Limestone	2
Calhoun	2	Lowndes	1
Clay	1	Macon	4
Chambers	1	Montgomery	7
Conecuh	2	Perry	1
Dallas	3	Shelby	2
Etowah	1	St. Clair	1
Escambia	1	Talladega	15
Greene	3	Tuscaloosa	1
Jefferson	14	Wilcox	1
Lawrence	1		

Total 71.

CHANGES.

There has been but one change in the corps of teachers at this Institution. The vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Robert Spivey has been filled by the appointment of Mr. George Thomason, a graduate of the Alabama Academy for the Blind. Mr. Thomason is a young man of character and ability, and has entered upon his work with an earnestness that is a guarantee of success. The position of Master of Shops has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. W. Rogers. We con-



ALABAMA SCHOOL FOR NEGRO DEAF-MUTES AND BLIND.

sider the industrial feature of this school as of the first importance and in the appointment of Mr. Rogers we have the right man in the right place.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A great deal of work has been done, and many changes and improvements have been made since our last report. The more important improvements are as follows: In the summer of 1893 we erected a brick building, in rear of the main building, one-story high with basement. The basement is intended to hold our supply of coal, and for a boiler-room for a steam or hot water plant which we hope to put in soon. The upper story contains kitchen and store-room. The kitchen is twenty by twenty-four feet, and the store-room about twelve by twenty feet. This building is well constructed with good hard brick, trimmed with stone and covered with slate. It is connected with the main building by a covered passage way, making it very convenient. The large kitchen room, well equipped with a fine range, and all the necessary utensils, enables us to give training in culinary work to the girls. We are glad to report that the results of our efforts along this line are very satisfactory.

The main building has been cleaned down and nicely penciled, it has also been re-painted throughout, greatly improving its appearance.

Several small outbuildings have been erected, and some five or six hundred feet of fencing built. All of this work was done by our boys under the supervision of Mr. Rogers, and at a trifling cost to the school.

More than a thousand feet of excellent macadamized drives, and several hundred feet of nice gravelled walks have been made, and more than ten thousand feet of grass sod has been laid. This work was also done by our boys under the supervision of Mr. Wood, and at little or no cost. The pupils manifest great interest in their work, and they have cause to feel no little pride in the results of their labor, for the work is well done and adds much to the convenience and beauty of the grounds.

We have just begun the erection of a laundry. This is to be a

wooden structure, eighteen by thirty-six feet. It is to be supplied with a laundry furnace and ironing stove and other facilities for washing and ironing. It is our purpose to have our girls learn washing and ironing by hand. We expect to save money by doing all of the washing for the school, besides giving the girls valuable training.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

The growth of this school has been phenomenal. The doors were opened for the admission of pupils in January, 1892. There are present in school to-day, fifty-two pupils, and several applications on file. We have nearly reached the limit of our accommodations. We need shop-room *now*, we are using the basement of the kitchen building for shop purposes, and we are very much crowded. As soon as we put in our heating plant we shall be without a shop. I respectfully call your attention to our needs along this line, trusting that your honorable body will provide the necessary room in due time.

INSURANCE.

The total amount of insurance upon the property of the State is \$82,000.00, distributed as follows:

Upon the buildings and their contents, at the Institute for the Deaf, \$50,000.00. At the Academy for the Blind, \$23,000.00. And at the School for Negro Deaf-Mutes and Blind, \$9,000.00. This is as much as the insurance companies will allow us to take, except in the case of the Academy for the Blind; the insurance upon this property may be increased to \$30,000.00. In all cases we have taken out three-year policies, thereby getting three years' insurance for two annual premiums.

The insurance is distributed among twelve or more strong companies. And the policies are kept in a fire-proof safe in the office of the Secretary of the Board.

Very respectfully,

J. H. JOHNSON,

Principal.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT SUPERIN-
TENDENT OF THE SCHOOL FOR
THE NEGRO DEAF-MUTES
AND BLIND.

TO MR. J. H. JOHNSON,

Principal.

Dear Sir:—I respectfully submit the following report of the condition and progress of the School for Negro Deaf-Mutes and Blind for the two years ending September 30, 1894.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

In this department, only the primary branches are taught, such as Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Elementary Grammar and Composition.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department, both Vocal and Instrumental Music are taught. Instruction is given to a few of the most talented on the Organ, Violin and Cornet.

INDUSTRIAL DÉPARTMENT.

This is decidedly the most important department of our school. For all of our pupils after leaving school must depend upon manual labor for their support. The following trades are taught: Carpentering, Upholstering, Cane-Seating and Gardening.

The girls are taught Sewing, Cooking, and House-Work. We will introduce Basket-Making and Laundry-Work this fall, and hope, in the near future, to introduce Shoe-Making, Piano-

Tuning and Repairing. The pupils are industrious, and seem to appreciate the advantages given them.

Our teachers have been faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, and in most cases have obtained good results.

With but few exceptions, the health of the pupils has been very good. Emma Glover, a blind pupil from Montgomery, died on May 2nd, 1894, from apoplexy. Julia Hunley, a deaf-mute, died at her home on August 2nd, from consumption.

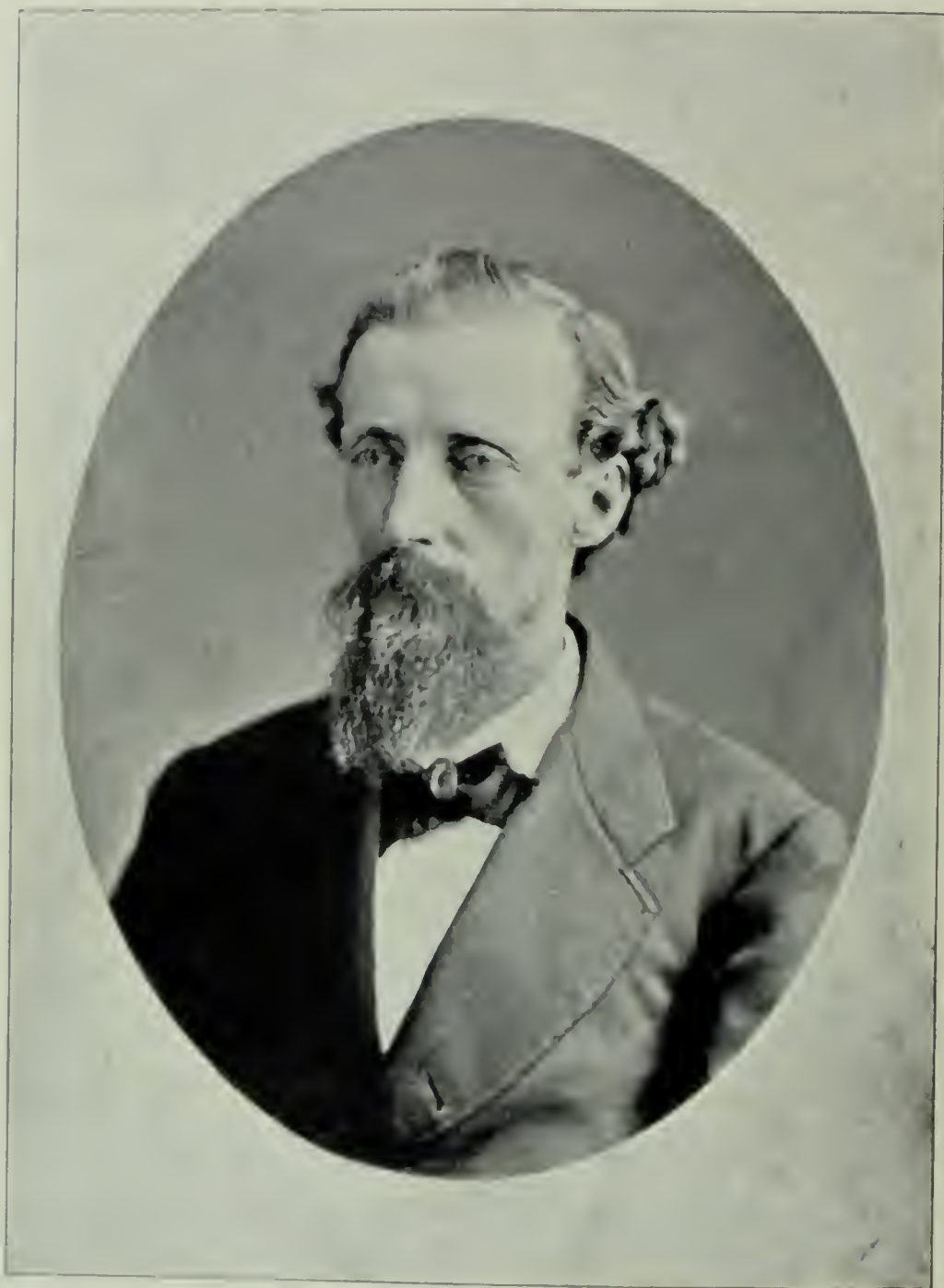
Mr. Robert Spivey, one of our teachers, died on the 1st of May, 1894 with congestion of the lungs. Mr. Spivey was a thorough christian gentleman, a conscientious and industrious teacher, kind and considerate to his pupils.

The greatest loss sustained, not only by us, but by all the deaf and blind of America, was in the death of Dr. J. H. Johnson. The founder and first principal of the three State schools, who died at his home on May 5th, 1893. He devoted his life to the education of the deaf and blind of his State. And in his death they have lost their dearest friend.

Respectfully,

J. S. GRAVES,

Resident Superintendent.



DR. JOSEPH H. JOHNSON,
Principal, 1858-1893.

IN MEMORY OF DR. JOSEPH H. JOHNSON.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Alabama Institute for the Deaf, June 7th, 1893, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That, in the death of DR. JOSEPH HENRY JOHNSON, late Principal of this Institution, the Board of Trustees are profoundly moved, and extend to the family of the deceased, to the people of the State of Alabama, and to the friends of deaf-mute and blind education, in all parts of the English speaking world, sincere condolence in their bereavement.

Resolved, That, in the death of DR. JOHNSON, the country has sustained a loss which has been felt and deplored to the utmost limits of the Union and the Canadas.

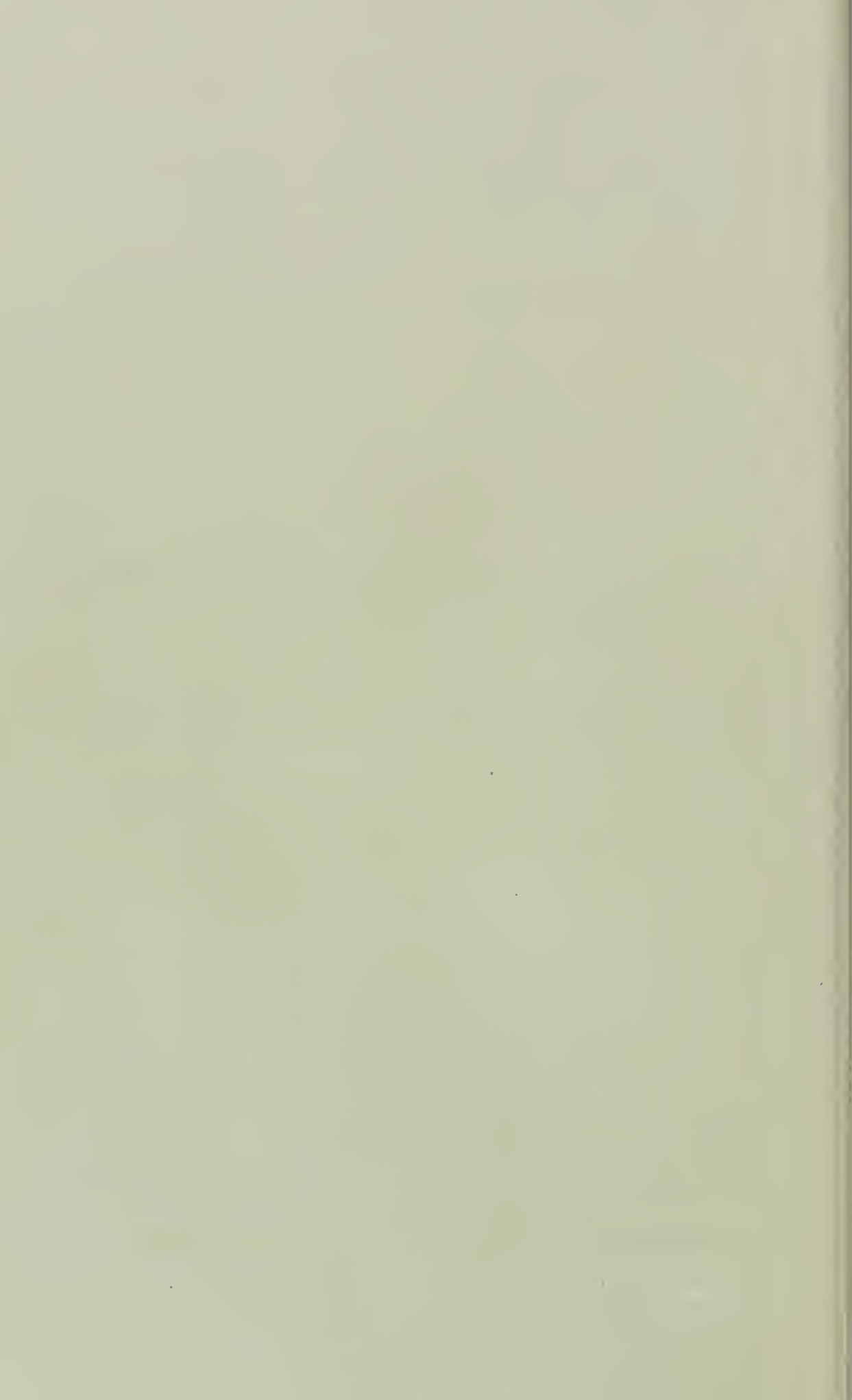
Resolved, That a memorial be prepared, paying some fitting tribute to his patriotism, his eminent services, his exalted character, his public spirit, and his private virtues.

Resolved, That the Board communicate these resolutions to the family of the deceased, the Governor of Alabama, and to the Principals of all Deaf-Mute and Blind Institutions in the United States and the Canadas.

Attest :

J. H. JOHNSON,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

IN MEMORIAM.



MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER AND VIRTUES OF DR. JOSEPH H. JOHNSON.

Immortality is the dream of man. In all ages and in every country of the civilized world homage has been paid by the living to the illustrious dead. To preserve the form and features of the great and good, the hand of the sculptor has been invoked from the earliest history of man. To their memory monuments of bronze, of marble, and of granite have been erected and dedicated with imposing ceremony. The judgment of mankind has concurred in the wisdom of this homage; and from time immemorial, the custom has been honored in the observance.

This homage is given to the learned and incorruptible judge, who versed in legal knowledge, dispenses justice with impartial hand, alike to high and low, to the prince and the beggar. To the statesman who with prophetic forecast wisely frames the laws of his country so as to secure "the greatest good to the greatest number." To the heroic and triumphant commander of victorious armies who largely contributed to establishing the liberties or preserving the institutions of his country, are all whether living or dead entitled to the homage of their countrymen. But to one, who like Dr. Johnson, through a long life of unwearying labor in a noble work of philanthropy, devoted to the hapless condition of unfortunate classes of his race; who founded, organized and wisely directed for a generation a benevolent state institution for ameliorating the condition of the Deaf and the Blind. Who by earnest zeal, untiring labor and wise direction, built up the Institutions for the Deaf and Blind of Alabama to a fame and distinction second to none in the land; at once the pride and glory of a great commonwealth. Who devoted the best days of his life, giving to the "children of silence and darkness" high mental and moral training, a knowledge of the world, and the hope of the Christian; who gave them a broader value to thought and knowledge and action; who made those with whom he dealt, wiser and better than he lived, entitles him to the honor and sincere homage, not of a single class or country, but of all mankind touched by the gracious influence of enlightened benevolence.

Joseph Henry Johnson was born in Madison, Morgan County, Georgia, October 16th, 1832. Died May 5th, 1893, in the 61st year of his age. He was the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Seaborn J. Johnson. His mother was Miss Minerva E. Fannin, an old and honored family of Georgia, a near relative of the heroic and patriotic Col. James Fannin, who fell on the plains of Goliad in the Texan War of Independence.

In the year 1833, the Johnsons moved and settled in Floyd County, Georgia.

Here in this delightful section of Northwest Georgia, amid its lovely valleys and crystal streams, the subject of our sketch passed his days from infancy to young manhood and which doubtless gave impress to a character marked by active industry, investigation, love of nature and manly sports. The active and self-reliant character of Dr. Johnson was exhibited at an early day, since we are informed that he began teaching in the Georgia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Cave Spring, at sixteen years of age. At this early age was the benevolent character of his nature manifested, since it is known that he chose to equip himself for a teacher of the deaf, that he might be prepared to instruct a young deaf brother, whom he subsequently taught and finally sent for a finishing course to the National College for the Deaf, at Washington, under that distinguished educator of the deaf, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet.

The Johnsons were of Scandinavian origin—representatives of that bold, enterprising and heroic race of the North, who have given to the world in the past generation, an Oersted in Physical Sciences, a Lind in Song, an Ericsson in Engineering and Invention, and a Jansen in Arctic Explorations. Approaching the age of manhood young Johnson read Medicine, attended his first course of medical lectures at Charleston, S. C., and finally graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. At this period of his history he was the intimate friend, associate and class-mate of Dr. Robert Battey, of Rome, Ga., the world-renowned surgeon and gynecologist. He was well equipped in every department of medicine, and had he devoted his life to the profession, he could not have failed to attain high distinction. In 1852 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Cave Spring, Ga., and was a consistent, active, working member of that church, an earnest participant in its councils and deliberations until stricken down by his last fatal illness. Inspired by the benevolent and social instincts of his nature, he sought in his early manhood the ancient Order of Free Masons, as a field for the grateful exercise of both. Rapidly he rose to the highest distinction—having filled successively the most exalted positions in each and every grade of that ancient and honorable Order, from Grand Master of the Grand Blue Lodge to the Grand Commander of the Eminent Grand Commandery of the Knight Templars.

On March 10th, 1853, Dr. Johnson was happily married to Miss Emi-

ly A. Darden, a noble and estimable daughter of Mr. Abner Darden, of Polk County, Ga. Mr. Darden was for many years, an able Representative in the State Legislature, and the close personal and political friend of the late Honorable Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the late Confederate States.

Seven children were born of this union—two sons and two daughters and the widowed wife survive him. The two sons and an accomplished daughter have adopted the noble calling of their father, and for years have been teaching in our Institution. On one of the worthy sons will fall the mantle of the father, in the future management of these State Institutions.

Nor can the important services rendered by Mrs. Johnson, in her connection with the school be overlooked. In the efficient and faithful discharge of the duties as Principal, Dr. Johnson has had no more faithfully and co-laborer than this noble woman. During a great part of the history of the Institution she served as matron, and every local member of the Board of Trustees can attest the fidelity and efficiency with which she discharged the delicate and responsible duties of her trust. It was the constant gracious virtues of the wife, that served to make the equipoise of the husband perfect.

The older citizens of our community will recall the first advent of Dr. Johnson to Talladega in the year 1858. He came of his own volition with the view of establishing a deaf-mute school in this building, then the property of the Methodist Conference of Alabama. They will remember his extreme youthful appearance—thin and spare in form, but lithe and active; attractive in manner; enthusiastic, alert and intelligent, impressing all who met him, that although young in years he possessed in an eminent degree all the higher qualities which lead to success in grave undertakings.

Nor will they have forgotten how he began with a small number of pupils, taught successfully for about two years under a contract with Governor Moore, then the State Executive, and meantime renting the buildings; and how at the end of that time the Institution for the Deaf was incorporated by the Legislature in 1860, and how by a suitable appropriation these buildings and the grounds on which they stand were purchased from the Conference and conveyed to the state, when the school was inaugurated as a State Institution under the charge of a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

The conveyance was made through John T. Morgan, a young lawyer, then a citizen of Talladega. Now the eminent statesman of international fame, and Alabama's peerless representative in the United States Senate.

The original incorporators were Jacob T. Bradford, James B. Martin, Marcus H. Cruikshank, and William Taylor, with the State Super-

intendent of Education, Gabriel B. DuVal and Governor A. B. Moore, as *ex-officio*, members of the Board. The Board of Commissioners thus constituted organized and elected Dr. Johnson Principal, and placed him in charge. Such in brief was the early history of our State Schools for the Deaf and Blind, in which it will be seen that Dr. Johnson was the moving and inspiring spirit. An unsuccessful effort in deaf-mute education had been made at Robinson's Spring in 1852.

In reviewing the early history of the Institution we detract nothing from the Principal when we insist that it should not be forgotten that the services of Reuben R. Asbury command grateful recognition. Mr. Asbury came to Talladega in 1859, entered at once into the service of the Institution, and was for years its capable and efficient steward. On the organization of the department for the blind in 1867, he became the competent and valued teacher of that department, which position he retained until he resigned and removed from the State in 1875. In every position of trust and responsibility in which he was placed he gave the highest satisfaction. To his care, skill, taste and judgement in arbor culture is largely due the beautiful grove which adorns these grounds.

For more than the third of a century Dr. Johnson, as Principal, has administered the operations of these Institutions, and for nearly all of that time, he was the careful, pains-taking and efficient Secretary of the Board.

When the property passed into the possession of the State, in 1860, there were only the main building, in which we are now assembled, badly constructed for the purpose to which it was to be devoted; and a two-story frame structure used as a kitchen and servant's room. The grounds wore an air of desolation; deep and unsightly washes, exposing the red soil, furrowed its bosom, no shade trees adorned the ample grounds, no umbrageous bough to intercept the torrid rays of the summer's sun. There was little verdure, and no enclosure worthy of the name. Now all is changed, as if the fabled wand of Aladdin had conjured all into a living scene of beauty. Instead of treeless grounds, without verdure, flowers or enclosure, a lovely park is presented which in point of attractive beauty, is perhaps unsurpassed by any public grounds in the State. Nor has this ornamentation been made at the expense of the public. Skillful management and wise direction of the labor of the pupils and employees, under the guidance of a cultured and aesthetical taste, have worked the marked and happy change. We have seen too, how on these grounds new buildings have been erected from time to time; to meet the requirements and exigencies of the increasing number of pupils, and all devised, planned, and built under the rigid supervision of our gifted and ever vigilant Principal.

Dr. Johnson was eminently progressive in every thing touching the

success of instruction of the Deaf and Blind. He was ever in the van with the most advanced teachers who have given thought to the wants of these classes. He early recognized the disadvantages of dual schools, for the co-education of these two classes, and for years urged the build-
 of a separate school for the use of the Blind. His efforts were finally successful. The legislature made the necessary appropriation. The handsome edifice and grounds in the eastern part of your city, devoted solely to the education of the Blind, attest alike the generosity of the State, and the wise philanthropy of the mind inspiring it.

Nor was he insensible to the needs of the Deaf and Blind of the negro race. For years, in every report which he made to the governor, he earnestly pleaded for a school for the unfortunate classes of that race. Eventually the State government generously responded to his importunities, and we have the results in the substantial building and attractive grounds, on the southeastern city suburbs. "The Negro School for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind"—a dual school—was duly organized, placed in the hands of a competent superintendent and teachers, and from the beginning has been in a successful and prosperous condition—a monument to the late Principal, and a priceless boon to the children of another race.

It is not always that great educators and founders of public benefactions are skilled in the art of finance, but Dr. Johnson was a notable exception. During his administration as Principal, hundreds of thousands of dollars have passed through his hands, and there has never yet been a serious error or shortage in the statement of any of his accounts, if in indeed, our auditing committee has on rare occasions found an error of a few cents in his statements, these errors were more often against himself than the State, and always corrected on the spot. Hence in a period of more than thirty years, the public never lost a dollar through his administration, but on the contrary, thousands have been saved by his skill as supervisor of mechanical work, his practical judgment and judicious management, saving the expense of a supervising architect.

Among the many high faculties possessed by Dr. Johnson, his tactful management of men, was not the least conspicuous. Honest, conscientious, sincere and assertive in his convictions, he often brought others to his own conclusions, as if by the magic of personal magnetism. Possessed of a discerning and acute judgment, he knew just how and when to approach men to influence their action. His arguments were always sound and clear, and seldom failed of their aim. Although holding none of the special gifts of the orator, his statements in public meetings were listened to with profound attention because of an abiding faith in the accuracy of his conclusions and the sincerity of his purpose.

It was not possible to confine Dr. Johnson's versatility of powers to a single pursuit, line of purpose, or labor. His nature was too intense and active to be confined to the ordinary field of human action. With the inherent qualities of a leader, we find him prominent in all the commendable efforts of human society. He was active in benevolence and religion, in the cause of education, in medicine, in military organization, in masonry, in politics, and his earlier days, an ardent lover of the chase and manly field sports. In evidence of these statements we have only to glance at his history, since coming to Alabama, in the interest of a benevolent institution of the highest order. We have seen how from an unpretentious beginning he has built up three great State Institutions, with which we have the honor to be connected, rivaling in merit, standing, and efficiency any similar Institutions of the kind in the United States or the British Dominions. In some of the older and wealthier states, the edifices of such institutions may be more massive and imposing in structure, but none will be found more harmonious in their proportions or better adapted to the wants for which they were built, and none with less expenditure of the public treasure. And none have been supported with less expense per capita, other things equal, in any similar establishment in America, as the records will show.

Nor was the founding and management of these institutions the only channel in which his benevolent and generous character found expression. Did a friend fall ill, or in the toils of distress, Dr. Johnson would be found at his side, not indeed as physician always, but ever as the cheerful comforter and counsellor. And in the last sad rites of sepulture, whether of the most popular, or of the humblest citizen, his familiar and manly form was rarely absent from the train of mourners. His sympathies were as broad as his race, and the inspiration of his charity as deep as their wants.

In further proof of the versatility of his nature, we have but to recall the fact that he was unsurpassed as a proficient in ritualism. As a Mason, as already stated, he mastered all its solemn rites and legends and filled successively, the highest positions of honor in the order, as well as high positions in a number of other social orders of which he was a member.

The year 1861, in which began our civil war, Dr. Johnson was captain of the Alabama Rifles, a military company organized a year or two before that time. On the secession of Alabama, in January, the service of the company was promptly tendered to the State, and accepted, and ordered to Pensacola. As commanding officer the Doctor led the company to that point, where it became a part of the First Alabama on the organization of that Regiment, and the command was put in charge of the guns at Fort Barrancas. In command of his company he

remained on this duty until the ensuing fall when at the urgent appeal of the Trustees, he was persuaded to resign his position in the army, and return to the charge of the Institution—his place therein, meantime, having been filled by Prof. O. P. Fannin, of Georgia.

Returning to Talladega, he resumed his duties as Principal and continued as such until the day of his lamented death. During the latter part of the war and the early days of the re-construction period the finances of the State were so crippled, and such was the social chaos of the times, that the Institution got scant support from the State, and consequently, a short attendance of pupils—confronted by these conditions Dr. Johnson resumed the practice of medicine, part of the time on his own account, and part of the time, associated with Dr. James C. Knox, a physician of ability, a skillful surgeon, known and respected for high character by all of our older citizens. In this field of activity Dr. Johnson rapidly grew into great popularity, as a successful physician gynecologist and surgeon. And this reputation followed him to the end, as manifested in the not infrequent calls in consultation by the active practitioner—although having been retired from the practice for many years. On the restoration of comparative order after the ruinous devastation resulting from the four years of civil war, Dr. Johnson, having retired from the practice of medicine, gave all the able and active resources of his mind and body to the re-organization, re-habilitation and to enlarging the sphere of usefulness of these State Institutions. And with what result the Alabama Institute for the Deaf of to-day as compared with its early history, the Academy for the Blind, and the Institute for the Negro Deaf and Blind, attest more fully than words can express. They stand as beacon lights, illustrating to the world, the wisdom of State beneficence, and as imperishable monuments to him who gave the great and active energies of his life to their creation,—monuments more enduring than brass or marble.

To enter into the full details of the history and growth and establishment of the various Institutions over which we now preside, largely created by, and the under immediate control our late lamented Principal, would extend this memorial, to perhaps an undue length, and besides they are well known to our people. It has therefore been our purpose to condense as much as practicable, touching only upon the most prominent points of his character with some history of his great life work.

There is, however, an unwritten chapter in the history of the Institution. The events of this chapter transpired during the discordant period of reconstruction and not generally known to the people, even by tradition. To those of us, who are familiar with the methods of perhaps, a majority of the party then in control of the State government, know that they sought the embezzlement of its treasure, and the

practice of "division and silence." Happily there were exceptions to those corrupt methods with some of the State officers, with honorable exceptions among the members of the legislature, and the Board of Education. During Governor Smith's administration a majority of the law-makers of the State, favoring the scheme of plunder, sought to remove the old Board of Commissioners of the Alabama Institution for the Deaf, and the appointment of a new Board, with the view of obtaining control of its appropriations. Upon investigation, however, it was found that the Institution, being purely benevolent and educational in character, without political significance, and the commissioners serving without pay or emolument, could not, under the constitution, be removed without cause. Thereupon a law was passed providing for the appointment of three additional commissioners, whom it was supposed would combine against the original members elect a veal Principal, change the management of the Institution, and thereby get control of the state appropriation. Governor Smith divined the purpose, or anticipating a possible result, determined to defeat it. He accordingly, before making any appointments on the commission, sent for Dr. Johnson, then in the capital, and said to him that although he would appoint only republicans he would appoint no one, who was not acceptable to the existing management of the Institution, and asked him to name such men as he desired on the commission. This conference resulted in the appointment of Arthur Bingham, Green T. McAfee, and Charles Pelham, of Talladega. The three new commissioners, residents of Talladega, joined the old members of the Board in all their meeting and brought to the support of the Institution, not only their valued and cordial personal co-operation in all matters pertaining to its interests, but they also gave it their earnest political support through that critical period of its existence. This fortunate turn of affairs was due to Dr. Johnson's sagacious and skillful tact, no less than to the magnanimity, integrity and sense of justice on the part of Governor Smith. It was a triumph of Dr. Johnson's diplomacy and a practical demonstration of the Governor's rugged honesty.

With all the intellectual and moral gifts lavished upon Dr. Johnson by nature, which lead to eminence in public and to happiness in private life, he was given the additional advantage of an attractive individual presence. In person, he was six feet in height, rather slender in figure, but graceful, lithe and active. His face was striking, the features finely chiseled, manly and expressive, eyes blue and hair auburn in color. Ordinarily his countenance was grave and thoughtful, but readily lighting up when accosted, with an expression of intelligence, kindness, cheerfulness and an inviting amiability. His manners were affable, cordial, frank and easy, with an address so winning that the fascinated stranger was taken captive on the first salutation. The conceptions of

his mind were clear, practical and utilitarian—always employed on useful objects, pursued from high motives, and by fair and honorable means.

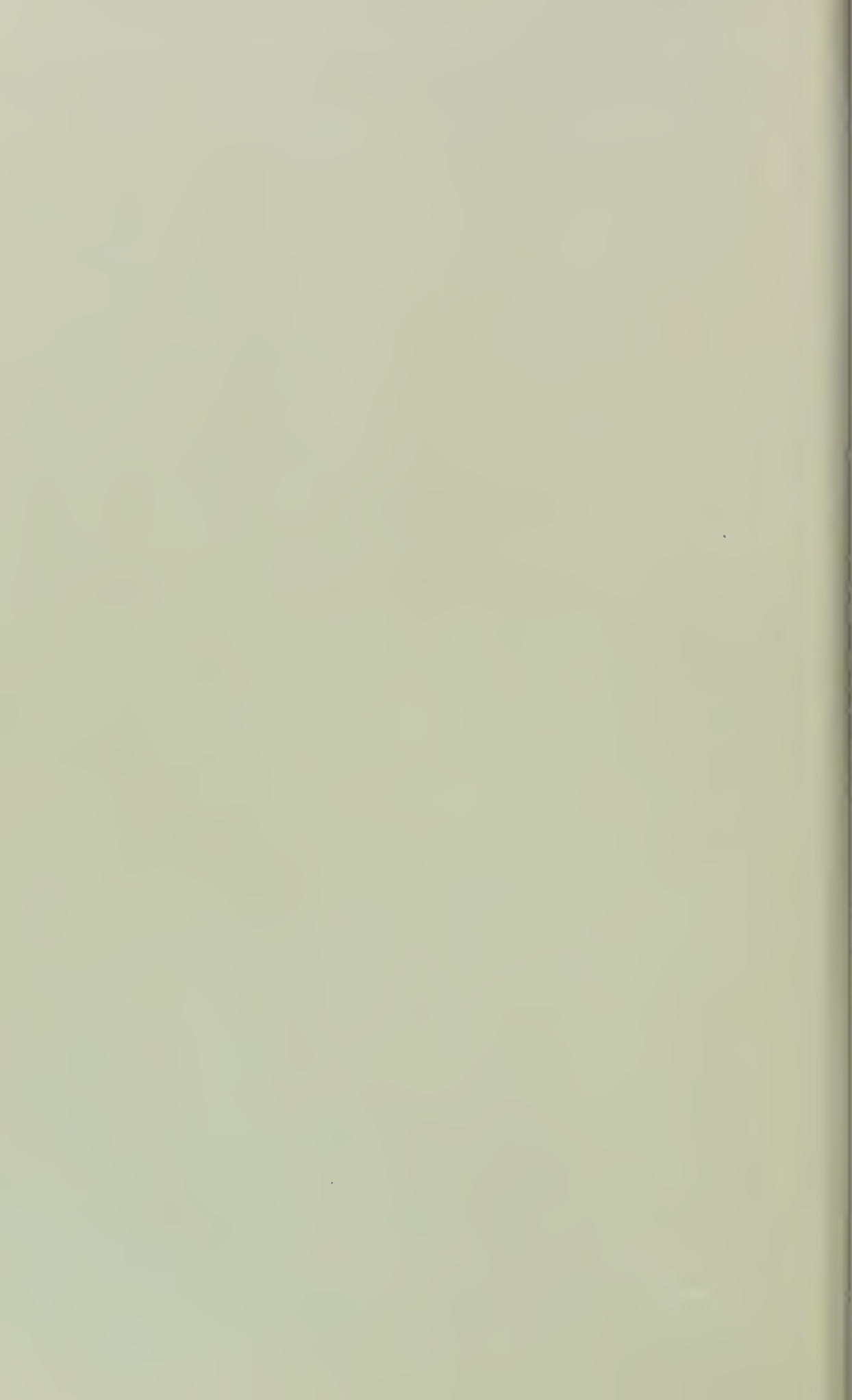
With all these qualities he possessed an inexhaustible fund of humor, was "a man of infinite jest," and in his social moments related an anecdote with happy effect. The turn of his mind was intensely practical; industry an attribute of his nature, and labor an inherent trait and habit. To do good by fair and honest means was the labor of his life. And truly can the writer say that in a close association with him of more than thirty years, he never knew him actuated by a sinister motive, a selfish calculation or an unbecoming aspiration. He was a man into whose hands one could deposit "life, liberty, fortune." Alas! that such a man should have been removed from the stage of human action while yet in the active field of usefulness, and so long before reaching his "three score years and ten"—the allotted period of the age of man.

But death is the common lot of all that is mortal. The beginning of Dr. Johnson's illness was not sudden. It came on by stealthy and gradual approaches. As early as last summer, it became evident to his intimate friends that the active energy of his fervid nature was exhausting the vital forces. He was advised to withdraw from all work and seek to recuperate the over-taxed physical powers by a period of rest. He was conscious that such was the prudent thing to do, but deferred till too late. He had made all his calculations and arrangement to attend the Bi-ennial Convention of the Principals and Trustees of Deaf-mute Institutions, convening at Colorado Springs, in August last. He accordingly attended that convention with one of our trustees, and participated in its deliberations. From that point, he made a tour of the Pacific States, returning home through Wyoming, and visiting Yellowstone Park. He was not improved by this outing as his friends hoped he would be, but on the contrary, to the discerning eye, it was plain, that his physical condition was not bettered. The presidential campaign being fully inaugurated on his return home, he entered the contest in his official capacity as the chairman of the county Democratic Executive Committee with his characteristic zeal, actively conducting the contest with tact, skill and ability. Finally, after a visit to the Grand Lodge of Masons, early in December, the over-taxed body being unable to endure more, he was stricken down from nervous exhaustion, with serious lesions of the nervous system. At times during his protracted illness, hopes were entertained that his life might be prolonged, but there was never any material check in the progress of the disease. His brilliant mind was often obscured during his last illness, but he always knew his family and friends, and at times, he had lucid intervals, when the mind acted with its wonted vigor. He bore his affliction, with the resignation of the christian philosopher. The end came without pain or struggle; and now, all may be epitomized in the few brief words:

"At rest."

"The will of God is accomplished."

WM. TAYLOR.



TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. B. McMILLAN, TREASURER,

In Account with THE ALABAMA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF,
THE ALABAMA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND,
ALA. SCHOOL FOR THE NEGRO D. M. & B.

INSURANCE AND REPAIR FUND.

For the fiscal year 1892-1893.

1892		
Sept. 10	To balance on hand	\$ 384 11
Oct. 6	To cash from State Treasurer	1,000 00
1893		
June 24	“ “ J. H. Johnson	13 50
	Total	<u>\$ 1,397 61</u>
CR.		
Jan. 5	By cash paid J. H. Johnson, Jr., Ass't Principal	\$ 225 00
Sept. 29	“ “ J. H. Johnson, Jr., Ass't Principal	600 00
	“ “ Carleton Mitchell, Superintendent	275 00
	“ “ J. H. Johnson, Principal	275 00
30	By balance on hand	22 61
	Total	<u>\$ 1,397 61</u>
Sept. 30	To balance on hand	<u>\$ 22 61</u>

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

J. B. McMILLAN, TREASURER.

In Account with THE ALABAMA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

THE ALABAMA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.

ALA. SCHOOL FOR THE NEGRO D. M. & B.

For the fiscal year 1892-1893.

1892			
Sept.	30	To Balance on hand.	\$ 1,541 54
Oct.	1	To cash from Rent, Cottage	10 00
	3	Rebate on Cane	5 00
	6	from State Treasurer	4,335 62
		“ Shops	59 62
	20	Rebate (miscellaneous)	3 25
Nov.	1	“ on Clothing	57 90
1893			
Jan.	4	from State Treasurer	11,532 50
	31	“ Shops	50 00
April	3	“ “	137 25
	5	“ State Treasurer	11,302 50
	8	“ Shops	64 75
		“ “ Rebate	100 00
June	13	“ Shops	16 50
	14	“ “ and Rebate	68 85
	17	Rebate on Clothing	29 75
	23	“ “ “	23 60
July	1	“ Shops	10 84
	10	“ State Treasurer	11,302 50
	12	Rebate on Clothing	53 50
Aug.	10	from Shops	8 50
	19	Rebate Clothing	29 75
	21	from Carpet	10 00
	22	“ Shops	4 00
	31	“ “	15 00
Sept.	19	“ Printing office	7 50
	21	“ “ “	5 00
		Total	\$45,785 22
1892		Cr.	
Oct.	1	By cash paid Express papers	\$ 25
	7	Express on money	5 15
		S. J. Johnson	225 00
		Miss Annie Johnson	150 00
		J. H. Johnson, Superintendent	2,000 00
		J. H. Johnson, Superintendent	621 75

1892			
Oct.	7	By cash paid	Miss A. A. McMillan \$ 100 00
			Miss Mary McGuire 175 00
			Miss M. E. Toney 125 00
			W. G. Davison 125 00
			W. S. Johnson 175 00
			Osce Roberts 180 00
			W. A. Wilson, Superintendent 1,200 00
			W. A. Wilson, Superintendent 863 46
			J. S. Laverty 200 00
			Miss L. S. Borden 150 00
			W. A. Wilson 250 00
			Mrs. J. H. Johnson, Jr. 125 00
			J. H. Johnson, Jr. 250 00
			J. S. Graves, Superintendent 1,000 00
			J. S. Graves, Superintendent 65 84
			Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Graves 250 00
	11		A. F. Wood 150 00
			A. W. Williams 125 00
			Miss Lois Atwood 150 00
			J. H. Johnson 375 00
			Mrs. J. H. Johnson 125 00
			J. B. McMillan, Treasurer, 2nd quarter 37 50
			J. B. McMillan, Treasurer, 3rd quarter 37 50
	23		J. H. Johnson, Jr., Superintendent 1,000 00
1893			
Jan.	4		Cost of collecting warrants 4 80
			Express papers 25
	5		J. B. McMillan, Treasurer 37 50
			Miss A. A. McMillan 100 00
			Miss Lois Atwood 150 00
			Osce Roberts 225 00
			Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Graves 250 00
			J. S. Graves, Superintendent 1,000 00
			J. S. Graves, Superintendent 708 39
	6		A. F. Wood 150 00
			J. H. Johnson 125 00
			Robert Spivey 60 00
			J. S. Laverty 225 00
			J. H. Johnson 125 00
			Miss Rosa Borden 100 00
			Mrs. Grace Wilson 125 00
			Miss Lydia Borden 150 00
			W. A. Wilson 250 00
			W. A. Wilson, Superintendent 1,200 00
			W. A. Wilson, Superintendent 1,489 86
			A. W. Williams 150 00
			Mrs. B. C. Mills 100 00
			Miss M. E. Toney 125 00
			W. S. Johnson 175 00
			J. H. Johnson 250 00
			J. H. Johnson, Jr. 250 00
			S. J. Johnson 250 00
			J. H. Johnson, Jr. 125 00
			Miss Mary McGuire 175 00
			J. H. Johnson, Superintendent 2,000 00
			J. H. Johnson, Superintendent 1,200 00
			Miss Annie Johnson 150 00

1893			
Jan.	6	By cash paid W. G. Davirson	\$ 125 00
April	8	J. B. McMillan, Treasurer	37 50
		J. H. Johnson, Superintendent	2,000 00
		J. H. Johnson, Superintendent	1,086 57
		J. H. Johnson	250 00
		J. H. Johnson, Jr.	250 00
		S. J. Johnson..	250 00
		W. S. Johnson.	175 00
		Mrs. J. H. Johnson, Jr. .	125 00
		Miss A. L. Johnson .	175 00
		Osee Roberts	225 00
		Mrs. R. H. Atwood .	130 00
		Miss Lois Atwood .	150 00
		W. G. Davirson .	125 00
		Miss M. E. Toney..	125 00
		Miss A. A. McMillan	100 00
		J. H. Johnson	125 00
		Mrs. Grace Wilson	125 00
		Miss Rosa Borden .	100 00
		A. W. Williams	150 00
		Miss Lydia Borden	150 00
		Mrs. R. C. Mills	100 00
		J. S. Lavery	225 00
		W. A. Wilson, Superintendent	1,379 94
		W. A. Wilson	250 00
		W. A. Wilson, Superintendent	1,000 00
		Robert Spivey	60 00
		J. S. Graves, Superintendent	1,000 00
		J. S. Graves, Superintendent	532 04
		Mr. and Mrs. Graves	250 00
		J. A. Johnson, Sr.	125 00
		A. F. Wood	150 00
June	11	Mrs. R. H. Atwood	100 00
	9	Miss Lois Atwood	150 00
		Miss Lois Atwood	150 00
		Mrs. B. C. Mills	100 00
July	3	Express on papers	25
	7	J. B. McMillan, Treasurer	37 50
	13	J. H. Johnson	250 00
		J. H. Johnson Jr.	250 00
		Mrs. J. H. Johnson Jr.	125 00
		J. H. Johnson, Superintendent	2,000 00
		J. H. Johnson, Superintendent	755 40
		W. S. Johnson	175 00
		S. J. Johnson	250 00
		Miss A. L. Johnson	175 00
		Osee Roberts	225 00
		Miss A. A. McMillan	100 00
		W. G. Davirson	125 00
		J. H. Johnson	125 00
		J. S. Lavery	225 00
		A. W. Williams	150 00
		W. A. Wilson, Superintendent	1,000 00
		W. A. Wilson, Superintendent	1,124 63
		W. A. Wilson	250 00
		W. A. Wilson	250 00
		Mrs. W. A. Wilson	125 00

1893			
July 13	By cash paid	Miss Rosa Borden	\$ 100 00
		Miss Lydia Borden	150 00
		J. S. Graves.....	250 00
		J. S. Graves, Superintendent	1,000 00
		J. S. Graves, Superintendent	260 17
		Robert Spivey	60 00
		A. F. Wood	150 00
		J. H. Johnson	125 00
		J. H. Johnson, Superintendent	1,400 00
Aug. 2		Miss M. E. Toney.....	125 00
Sept. 30	By Balance on hand		1,233 97
	Total		<u>\$45,785 22</u>
Sept. 30	To Balance on hand		<u>\$ 1,233 97</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. B. McMILLAN, TREASURER.

In Account with THE ALABAMA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF,
THE ALABAMA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND,
ALA. SCHOOL FOR THE NEGRO D. M. & B.

INSURANCE AND REPAIR FUND.

For the fiscal year 1893-1894.

1893		
Sept. 30	To Balance	\$ 22 61
Oct. 4	To cash from State Treasurer	1,000 00
	Total	\$ 1,022 61
		CR.
1894		
Jan. 6	By cash paid J. H. Johnson, Principal	\$ 1,000 00
Sept. 29	By Balance	22 61
	Total	\$ 1,022 61
Sept. 29	To Balance	\$ 22 61

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

J. B. McMILLAN, TREASURER,

In Account with THE ALABAMA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF,
THE ALABAMA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND,
ALA. SCHOOL FOR THE NEGRO D. M. & B.
For the fiscal year 1893-1894.

1893			
Sept. 30	To Balance		\$ 1233 97
Oct. 4	To cash from State Treasurer		11,072 50
	Shops		272 05
	Rebate on Clothing		4 25
14	" " "		20 50
Nov. 11	" " "		24 30
Dec. 14	" " "		105 45
1894			
Jan. 5	from State Treasurer		5,745 31
6	Rebate on Clothing		12 15
	" " Railroad Fare		2 00
11	" " Clothing		23 50
	from Shops		7 00
	Rebate Interest		2 95
Feb. 16	from Shops		5 50
	" Printing Office		10 25
23	from State Treasurer		5,745 31
April 4	" " "		11,376 62
June 9	" Shops		4 50
July 6	" State Treasurer		5,687 81
Aug. 15	" " "		5,687 81
16	Rebate on Clothing		22 50
21	" " "		8 00
	" " "		7 25
27	" " "		24 86
Sept. 3	from Wilson Legacy Fund		500 00
	Rebate on Clothing		28 18
	Total		\$47,633 52
1893		Cr.	
Oct. 4	By cash paid Shops, Institute for the Deaf		272 05
	J. B. McMillan, Treasurer		37 50
10	J. S. Graves, Superintendent		1,000 00
	J. S. Graves, Superintendent		284 57
	J. S. Graves		200 00
	Mrs. J. S. Graves		100 00

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT- Continued.

1893			
Oct.	10	By cash paid Robt. Spivey	\$ 60 00
		A. F. Wood	150 00
		Express charges...	13 55
		J. H. Johnson, Jr., Principal	2,000 00
		J. H. Johnson, Jr., Principal	770 32
		J. H. Johnson, Jr	375 00
		Mrs. J. H. Johnson, Jr	125 00
		W. S. Johnson	175 00
		S. J. Johnson	250 00
		Miss A. L. Johnson	160 00
		Miss M. E. Toney	125 00
		Oscar Roberts	225 00
		Miss Mary McGuire	105 00
		Carleton Mitchell, Superintendent	1,500 00
		Carleton Mitchell, Superintendent	706 53
		Carleton Mitchell	100 00
		Miss M. E. Shugh	125 00
		J. S. Laverty	225 00
		Miss Lydia Borden	150 10
		Miss Rosa Borden	100 00
		A. W. Williams	150 00
1894		J. B. McMillan, Treasurer	37 50
Jan.	6	J. H. Johnson, Principal	2,000 00
	10	J. H. Johnson, Principal	1,153 73
		J. H. Johnson	375 00
		Mrs. J. H. Johnson	125 00
		Miss A. L. Johnson	200 00
		W. S. Johnson	175 00
		S. J. Johnson	250 00
		Oscar Roberts	225 00
		Miss Mary McGuire	175 00
		Miss Mary Toney	125 00
		John F. Bledsoe	150 00
		Carleton Mitchell, Superintendent	1,500 00
		Carleton Mitchell, Superintendent	2,147 04
		Carleton Mitchell	300 00
		J. S. Laverty	225 00
		Miss Lydia Borden	150 00
		Miss Rosa Borden	150 00
		A. W. Williams	150 00
		Miss M. E. Shugh	125 00
		J. S. Graves, Superintendent	1,000 00
		J. S. Graves, Superintendent	1,257 21
		J. S. Graves	200 00
		Mrs. J. S. Graves	100 00
		Robert Spivey	75 05
		A. F. Wood	150 00
April	4	J. B. McMillan, Treasurer	37 50
		Express on papers	25
April	7	J. S. Laverty	225 00
		Carleton Mitchell, Superintendent	1,500 00
		Carleton Mitchell, Superintendent	808 66
		Carleton Mitchell	300 00
		Miss L. S. Borden	150 00
		Miss Rosa Borden	150 00

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—Continued.

1894			
April	7	By cash paid A. W. Williams	\$ 150 00
		Miss E. Shugh	125 00
		Osce Roberts	225 00
		Miss McGuire	175 00
		Miss A. L. Johnson	200 00
		S. J. Johnson	250 00
		J. H. Johnson, Principal	2,000 00
		J. H. Johnson, Principal	966 06
		Mrs. J. H. Johnson	125 00
		J. H. Johnson	375 00
		J. F. Bledsoe	150 00
		Miss Mary E. Toney	125 00
		W. S. Johnson	175 00
		Robert Spivey	75 00
		J. S. Graves	200 00
		Mrs. Olla Graves	100 00
		A. F. Wood	150 00
		J. S. Graves, Superintendent	1,000 00
		J. S. Graves, Superintendent	612 42
May	5	R. H. Spivey	150 00
July	7	Carleton Mitchell, Superintendent	1,000 00
		Carleton Mitchell, Superintendent	759 97
		Carleton Mitchell	300 00
		Miss E. Shugh	125 00
		A. W. Williams	150 00
		Miss Lydia Borden	150 00
		Miss Lydia Borden	150 00
		Miss Rosa Borden	150 00
		Miss Rosa Borden	150 00
		J. S. Laverty	225 00
		J. H. Johnson, Principal	2,000 00
		J. H. Johnson, Principal	701 40
		J. H. Johnson	375 00
		Mrs. J. H. Johnson	125 00
		Miss A. L. Johnson	200 00
		S. J. Johnson	250 00
		Miss Mary Toney	125 00
		Miss Mary McGuire	175 00
		J. F. Bledsoe	150 00
		W. S. Johnson	175 00
		Osce Roberts	225 00
		J. S. Graves, Superintendent	1,000 00
		J. S. Graves, Superintendent	665 26
		J. S. Graves	200 00
		Mrs. Olla Graves	100 00
		A. F. Wood	150 00
		J. B. McMillan, Treasurer	37 50
		Wilson Legacy, returned	1,407 64
		J. H. Johnson, Principal	2,000 00
		Interest	9 00
		Balance brought down	\$45,735 63
		To balance on hand	1,897 86
		Total	\$47,633 52
Sept.	29	To Balance on hand	\$ 1,897 86

ALABAMA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

LIST OF PUPILS ENROLLED SINCE DATE OF LAST REPORT.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.
1	Alexander, Charles	Dallas.
2	Alston, Nathaniel	Marengo.
3	Amberson, Ernest	Elmore.
4	Antrey, Emma	Colbert.
5	Baldwin, Ray	DeKalb.
6	Baliard, Burney	Lamar.
7	Barley, Ada	Madison.
8	Basden, Gilbert	Colbert.
9	Batson, Mary	Walker.
10	Bell, Pauline	Lowndes.
11	Benagh, Hill	Limestone.
12	Benagh, Julia	Limestone.
13	Bennett, Mary	Calhoun.
14	Black, Linnie	Etowah.
15	Blansit, Alice	DeKalb.
16	Blansit, Della	DeKalb.
17	Blansit, John	DeKalb.
18	Brannon, Willie	Talladega.
19	Bridges, Octavia	Cherokee.
20	Brocato, Joe	Jefferson.
21	Brust, Lottie	Madison.
22	Cagle, Henry	Lawrence.
23	Caldwell, Chalmur	Clay.
24	Caldwell, Loachie	Clay.
25	Carre, May	Sumter.
26	Carre, Robert	Sumter.
27	Caroway, Willie	Lamar.
28	Chandler, Oscar	Etowah.
29	Cohitor, Amanda	Cherokee.
30	Couch, Edward	Cleburne.
31	Crabb, Joe	Madison.
32	Crabb, Robert	Madison.
33	Daly, Harry	Jefferson.
34	Delay, Agnes	Jefferson.
35	Dickinson, Nellie	Geneva.
36	Dobing, Alice	Walker.
37	Dorlan, Philstus	Mobile.
38	Dorlan, Viola	Mobile.
39	Durant, Martin	Mobile.
40	Darden, Eddie	Dallas.
41	Elrod, Willie	Jefferson.
42	Fleming, Jeff	Clarke.
43	Folmar, Pearl	Pike.
44	Fountain, Joe	Perry.
45	Gill, Amanda	Jefferson.
46	Gilder, Dinah	Choctaw.
47	Gould, Lyman	Mobile.
48	Hall, Burrell	Shelby.
49	Hamilton, Fanny	Calhoun.
50	Harmon, Gussie	Pike.
51	Haynie, Effie	Elmore.

LIST OF PUPILS, DEAF—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.
52	Harper, Herman	Shelby.
53	Heaton, Asa	Jefferson.
54	Heaslett, Laura	Talladega.
55	Holland, Rutherford	Calhoun.
56	Horn, Martin	Talladega.
57	Hughs, Mannie	Talladega.
58	Isaacks, John	St. Clair.
59	Jarrell, Ada	Chambers.
60	Johnson, Ida	Coffee.
61	Johnson, Mattie	Chambers.
62	Johnson, Willie	Pike.
63	King, Bessie	Walker.
64	King, Lou	Walker.
65	King, Sallie	Walker.
67	Kimbrough, David	Franklin.
68	Knighten, Edward	Choctaw.
66	Konigsthal, Arthur	Dallas.
69	Landrum, Hugh	Dallas.
70	Lemons, Jesse	Talladega.
71	Levy, Earnest	Jefferson.
72	Logan, Beulah	Bibb.
73	Logan, Dee	Bibb.
74	Logan, Mary	Bibb.
75	Lovelace, Emma	Lauderdale.
76	Matthews, Lucile	Tallapoosa.
77	Martin, Homer	Bullock.
78	McCutcheon, Maud	Morgan.
79	McGill, Ida	Talladega.
80	McKendree, Lizzie	Lee.
81	McLendon, Luther	Jefferson.
82	Middlebrook, Ben	Pike.
83	Mitchell, Buck	Tuscaloosa.
84	Mitchell, David	Tuscaloosa.
85	Moore, Pearl	Chambers.
86	Morris, Estin	Tallapoosa.
87	Neelley, Pace	St. Clair.
88	Parks, Sallie	Pike.
89	Patterson, Oliver	Barbour.
90	Patterson, William	Clay.
91	Peters, Andrew	Jackson.
92	Peters, William	Jackson.
93	Philips, Annie	Etowah.
94	Pollard, Edward	Marshall.
95	Powe, Mary	Talladega.
96	Pritchett, Martha	Calhoun.
97	Quarles, Dolph	Russel.
98	Quarles, Willie	Russel.
99	Ray, Maggie	Montgomery.
100	Ray, Winnie	Clay.
101	Richards, Ellie	Chambers.
102	Robinson, Foster	Linrestone.
103	Roach, Etoile	Lauderdale.
104	Ruppert, Winnie	Jefferson.
105	Sanders, Gertrude	Elmore.

LIST OF PUPILS, DEAF—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.
106	Seahorn, Jennie	Jackson.
107	Smith, Tige	Talladega.
108	Sowell, William	Limestone.
109	Stephens, Edgar	Dallas.
110	Sullivan, Eulela	Washington.
111	Sullivan, Idmucca	Washington.
112	Sullivan, Lyman	Washington.
113	Sullivan, John	Jefferson.
114	Sullivan, Pink	Jefferson.
115	Tant, Emily	Talladega.
116	Tidwell, Sena	Walker.
117	Thornton, George	Randolph.
118	Thornton, Sallie	Randolph.
119	Trawick, James	Dade.
120	Underwood, Chester	Landerdale.
121	Underwood, Lawrence	Landerdale.
122	Vann, Annie	Talladega.
123	Vickers, Jesse	Henry.
124	Vines, Ada	Jefferson.
125	Vines, Eugene	Jefferson.
126	Watson, Ampsy	Cherokee.
127	Williams, Atty	Marshall.
128	Williams, Lottie	Washington.
129	Wolf, Maggie	DeKalb.
130	Wolfe, Annie	Calhoun.
131	Wolfe, Helen	Calhoun.
132	Wolfe, Wash	Calhoun.
133	Yielding, Estelle	Jefferson.
134	Young, Eddie	DeKalb

ALABAMA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.

LIST OF PUPILS ENROLLED SINCE DATE OF LAST REPORT.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.
1	Allen, Mary	Jackson.
2	Aldredge, E. W.	Culman.
3	Allison, Lizzie	Jackson.
4	Arnold, Edward	Jackson.
5	Arnold, Eliza	Jackson.
6	Arnold, James	Jackson.
7	Arnold, Maud	Jackson.
8	Baggett, Sallie	Monroe.
9	Bates, Winona	Bibb.
10	Beasley, Cordelia	Jackson.
11	Berry, James	Tallapoosa.
12	Cardin, John	Jackson.
13	Cargyle, Alice	Jackson.
14	Cartisle, Lucinda	Jackson.
15	Clarkson, William	Jefferson.
16	Conley, Ida	Talladega.
17	Cotnam, Nora	DeKalb.
18	Darden, Elijah	Jefferson.
18	Davis, Caledonia	Henry.
20	Davis, Emily	Fayette.
21	Dill, Christopher	Shelby.
22	Dudley, Sonnie	Randolph.
23	England, Clifford	Choctaw.
24	Ennis, Tullie	Henry.
25	Farmer, John	Jackson.
26	Finney, John	Jackson.
27	Finney, Nannie	Jackson.
28	Finney, Sarah	Jackson.
29	Frye, Maggie	Monroe.
30	Hall, Lillie	Jackson.
31	Hagood, Rufus	Jefferson.
32	Ham, Ambrose	Henry.
33	Haynes, James	Elmore.
34	Hicks, John	Barbour.
35	Hulsey, John	Marion.
36	Jones, Gertrude	Jefferson.
37	Jordan, Oscar	Cherokee.
38	Kemp, Thomas	Jefferson.
39	Kennedy, Wm.	Elmore.
40	Kilgrove, Mattie	St. Clair.
41	King, David	Bullock.
42	Kirby, John	Jackson.
43	Knight, Clay	Jackson.
44	Krentzman, Bessie	Bibb.
45	Langley, Martha	Cherokee.
46	Lee, Daisy	Talladega.
47	Lochridge, H. J.	Talladega.
48	Lorey, William	Jefferson.
49	Lovelace, Benjamin	Lauderdale.
50	Lowry, John	Lamar.
51	Malone, Ella	Mobile.

LIST OF PUPILS. BLIND.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.
52	Malone, Thomas	Mobile.
53	McCollum, Genie	Clay.
54	McNallars, John	Walker.
55	McGehee, Jessie	Calhoun.
56	Meadows, Hulda	Elmore.
57	Moore, Earnest	Pike.
58	Morgan, Margaret	Calhoun.
59	Orrell, Edwin	Mobile.
60	Owen, Arthur	Randolph.
61	Parks, Lee	Jackson.
62	Pierce, Lily	Henry.
63	Pinson, Allious	Tuscaloosa.
64	Pinson, Eula	Jefferson.
65	Pinson, Gregory	Jefferson.
66	Pinson, Hixie	Jefferson.
67	Pinson, James	Marshall.
68	Pinson, Mildred	Jefferson.
69	Pinson, Mollie	Marshall.
70	Pinson, Mand	Jefferson.
71	Pinson, Osee	Tuscaloosa.
72	Pinson, Rose	Marshall.
73	Pippin, Alice	Jackson.
74	Prince, Ida	Lawrence.
75	Prince, Leonard	Winston.
76	Prince, Maggie	Lawrence.
77	Ray, William	Lauderdale.
78	Reeves, Pauline	Clarke.
79	Reeves, Virgil	Lawrence.
80	Rigsby, U. H.	Randolph.
81	Roberts, Cora	Madison.
82	Roberts, Edward	Henry.
83	Roebuck, Alfred	Shelby.
84	Rumions, Robert	Calhoun.
85	Rush, Clarence	Lee.
86	Rush, Mollie	Lee.
87	Russell, Claud	Dekalb.
88	Ryan, Jennie	Jackson.
89	Sisk, Robert	Jackson.
90	Scott, Jefferson	Calhoun.
91	Snodgrass, Sallie	Jackson.
92	Stillwell, Lida	Calhoun.
93	Zwindell, John	Dekalb.
94	Thomas, John	Lauderdale.
95	Thomason, George	Walker.
96	Whitely, Kate	Madison.
97	Williams, Robbie	Jackson.
98	Williams, Tennie	Jackson.
99	Williamson Theodore	St. Clair.
100	Wishard, Myrtle	Madison.
101	Yarbrough, Blanche	Lee.
102	York, Haywood	Jackson.

ALABAMA NEGRO SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES AND BLIND.

DEAF-MUTES.

LIST OF PUPILS ENROLLED SINCE DATE OF LAST REPORT.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.
1	Banks, William	Bibb.
2	Fain, Mary	Talladega.
3	Flannegan, James F.	Jefferson.
4	Fitten, Elizabeth	Macon.
5	Fitten, Lou	Macon.
6	Fitten, Zetta	Macon.
7	Graham, Cap	Talladega.
8	Hill, Tillman	Talladega.
9	Hunley, Julia	Shelby.
10	Hall, George	Macon.
11	Harvey, Jack	Montgomery.
12	Harris, Maria	Limestone.
13	Jackson, Walter	Calhoun.
14	Jackson, Francis	Jefferson.
15	Jenkins, Oliver	Talladega.
16	Johnson, Lenora	Talladega.
17	Matthews, Lulu	Jefferson.
18	Matthews, Willie	Jefferson.
18	McClemmon, Lewis	Calhoun.
20	McCullough, Mary	Talladega.
21	Means, Augustus	Greene.
22	Morris, Willie	Talladega.
23	Nunn, Josephine	Jefferson.
24	Patton, Benjamin	Lauderdale.
25	Ried, Carabell	Chambers.
26	Thomas, Woodson	Dallas.
27	Wade, William	Lauderdale.
28	Walker, Henry	Greene.
29	Williams Charley	Jefferson.
30	Young, Joe	Jefferson.

LIST OF PUPILS ENROLLED SINCE LAST REPORT.—Continued.

BLIND.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.
1	Abererombie, Nancy	Montgomery.
2	Allen, Thomas	Jefferson.
3	Banks, Burton	Bibb.
4	Banks, Henry	Bibb.
5	Boyd, Sumner	Dallas.
6	Cheatham, Sherman	Conceh.
7	Cosper, Martin	Talladega.
8	Dunn, Carrie	Clay.
9	Fisher, Manassas	Jefferson.
10	Foggy, Luckie	Talladega.
11	Fulton, Earnest	Marshall.
12	Gardner, Henry	Dallas.
13	Gardner, James	Jefferson.
14	Gaiter, Anna	Talladega.
15	Garrett, Evans	Talladega.
16	Glover, Emma	Montgomery.
17	Henderson, Lola	Bullock.
18	Hilliard, Austin	Jefferson.
19	James, Jennie	Bibb.
20	Jenkins, Katie	Talladega.
21	Kellogg, Milton	Bibb.
22	Lacey, Lewis	Jefferson.
23	Long, Joe	Tuscaloosa.
24	Madden, Ambrose	Lawrence.
25	Mitchell, Nettie	Montgomery.
26	McCondie, James	Wilcox.
27	McDow, Mary	Etowah.
28	Pope, Mattie	Talladega.
29	Price, Elisha	Montgomery.
30	Reid, Heath	Escambia.
31	Riddle, Tom	Greene.
32	Roebuck, Frank	Jefferson.
33	Sawyer, Edna	Shelby.
34	Stallworth, Eli	Conceh.
35	Taylor, John	Montgomery.
36	Toney, Eliza	Montgomery.
37	Underwood, Isabella	Perry.
38	Walker, Sallie	Talladega.
39	Wilson, Rena	Talladega.
40	Winn, Henry	St. Clair.
41	Young, Andrew	Lowndes.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We wish to tender our thanks and express our appreciation of the favors shown us by the obliging local officials of all the railroads that run into Talladega for valuable assistance and for their uniform kindness in receiving and sending away pupils, handling baggage, etc.

We also desire to express our thanks to all the railroad companies who have generously granted us reduced rates and special favors from time to time.

We wish to tender our special thanks to the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., to Mr. Milton H. Smith and Supt. Knox for an annual pass between points in Alabama, enabling us to reach many unfortunate deaf and blind children whom we could not have otherwise reached.

We give below a list of newspapers that are sent to the Institution free of charge. To each and every one of these we wish to express our grateful appreciation:

The Daily Advertiser	Montgomery, Ala.
Birmingham Age-Herald	Birmingham, Ala.
Deaf-Mute Advance	Jacksonville, Ill.
The Dakota Advance	Sioux Falls, South Dak.
The Deaf-Mute Advocate	Malone, N. Y.
The Maryland Bulletin	Frederick, Md.
The Banner	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Buff and Blue	Washington, D. C.
The Alabama Baptist	Montgomery, Ala.
The Companion	Fairbault, Minn.
The Ohio Chronicle	Columbus, Ohio.
The Canadian Mute	Bellville, Canada.
The Kentucky Deaf-Mute	Dunville, Ky.
The Silent Echo	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
The Desert Eagle	Salt Lake City, Utah.
The Silent Educator	Mt. Airy, Penn.
Our Dumb Animals	Boston, Mass.
Our Animal Friends	New York, N. Y.
The Goodson Gazette	Staunton, Va.
The Deaf-Mute Hawk-Eye	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Colorado Index	Colorado Springs, Colo.

Our Mountain Home	Talladega, Ala.
The Silent Hoosier	Indianapolis, Ind.
The Deaf-Mutes' Journal	New York, N. Y.
The Atlanta Journal	Atlanta, Ga.
The Michigan Mirror	Flint, Mich.
Nebraska Journal.	Omaha, Neb.
The Mentor	Boston, Mass.
The New Method	Edgewood, Ill.
The Weekly News	Berkely, Cal.
The Evening News	Birmingham, Ala.
The Institution News	St. Augustine, Fla.
The Optic	Little Rock, Ark.
The Silent Observer	Knoxville, Tenn.
Daily Paper For Our Little People	Rochester, N. Y.
Wilcox Progress	Camden, Ala.
The Palmetto Leaf	Cedar Springs, S. C.
The Pelican	Baton Rouge, La.
The Western Pennsylvanian	Edgewood, Penn.
The Deaf-Mute Register	Rome, N. Y.
Missouri Deaf-Mute Record	Fulton, Mo.
The La Fayette Sun	La Fayette, Ala.
The Sign	Salem, Oregon.
The Kansas Star	Olathe, Kan.
The Shelby Sentinel	Calera, Ala.
The Tablet	Romney, W. Va.
The Wisconsin Times	Delavan, Wis.
The Washingtonian	Vanconver, Wash.
The Silent World	Mt. Airy, Penn.
Lone Star Weekly	Austin, Texas.
The Deaf-Mute Voice	Jackson, Miss.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION.

There are on the rolls of these schools about one hundred (100) Deaf pupils ; sixty (60) Blind pupils ; and in the Negro School for Deaf and Blind, fifty (50) pupils.

There are in the State at least three hundred (300) Deaf and Blind children, of suitable age, who ought to be in school.

Less than half of those who are entitled to the benefits of these schools have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them to obtain an education and equip themselves for the battle of life, and this in spite of the fact that *board and tuition are free*.

Generally parents are anxious for their seeing and hearing children to go to school, and frequently practice great self-denial in order to send them. Is it not strange then, that these unfortunate deaf and blind children, whose only hope of success in life depends upon their being educated, should be kept at home to grow up in ignorance, and that too, when they can be educated at less cost to their parents than their more fortunate brothers and sisters?

Parents assign many reasons for this unnatural conduct. They are unwilling to be parted from the child for nine months in the year, admitting at the same time that they can do nothing for the child at home. They choose to condemn the child to a life of ignorance and deprivation rather than part with it for a few years, giving as a reason for such conduct that their love for the child is so great that they cannot bear the separation. We cannot refrain from questioning the wisdom of such love.

They do not like to send their children to a "charitable institution;" while in one sense these schools are charitable institutions, in that they are provided and supported by a generous

people; in another and broader sense they are not "charities." In their support and maintenance the State is simply performing a duty to itself.

In conception and in fact, these are purely *educational* institutions, and in no sense "Homes" or "Asylums" for the destitute.

LOCATION.

These schools are located in the town of Talladega, in Talladega County, in North-East Alabama. No better place in the State could be chosen for the location of schools of this character, Talladega being noted as one of the healthiest towns in the State—high above the sea, surrounded by mountains, the air is pure and bracing; easy of access, having three railroads bringing us within four hours run of Montgomery, and in three hours to Birmingham.

The "Institute for the Deaf" is within a quarter of a mile of the public square of the town, south-east from the square.

The "Academy for the Blind" is just one-half mile east of the "Institute for the Deaf," on the same street.

The "School for Negro Deaf-Mutes and Blind" is located one-half mile south of the "Academy for the Blind" and is at the intersection of Fourth Street with the Chandler's Springs Road.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

The property of the State, known as the "Institute for the Deaf," is on East Street, within a quarter of a mile of the public square of the city of Talladega, embraces seventeen acres of land, five substantial brick buildings, two, three and four stories high.

The Main Building is a four-story brick structure, with slate roof; in this building are the girls' dormitories, sitting-rooms, sewing-rooms, bath-rooms. Also teachers' and officers' quarters, reception rooms, parlors, and the Superintendent's office and apartments.

Immediately in the rear of the Main Building, and connected with it, is a two-story brick building with slate roof; containing kitchen, store-room, bath-rooms lavatories, etc. There

are, in addition to these, several frame buildings on the place affording room for stables, water-closets, etc.

To the right of the Main Building is the School Building, a three-story brick building with slate roof. Here are the class rooms and chapel, and on the third floor, boys' dormitories and hospital.

To the left of the Main Building is a four-story brick building with slate roof, containing boys' dormitories, study-halls, sitting-rooms and bath-rooms.

In the rear of the Main Building, and at a little distance from it, is the "Mechanical Department," a two-story brick building with metal roof; in this building we have a steam boiler and engine to furnish power for wood-working machinery, printing-presses, sewing-machines, etc. The printing-office, cabinet-shop and shoe-shop are all in this building. A steam laundry, perfect in its appointments, occupies one end of the ground floor.

The Institute is supplied with gas from the city gas works, and with water from the city water works.

The fire protection is ample, there being two double hydrants in the yard. The school owns its own hose-reel and five hundred feet of best three-inch "White Anchor" hose. And in term time a fire company, composed of deaf boys well drilled, gives to all on the place a very satisfactory sense of security from danger by fire.

Of the seventeen acres of land, the front yard containing ten or twelve acres, is set in grass, and is full of fine forest trees—oak, elm, maple, etc. In the rear, and on either side, are play grounds for the children, also flower and vegetable gardens.

The sanitary conditions are carefully looked after; the mortuary record showing but four deaths since the establishment of the schools, in 1858, the facts being that in each of these cases there was chronic or hereditary trouble before entering the school.

ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.

This property lies one-half mile east of the Institute for the Deaf, on the same street. It consists of six acres of land and three handsome, new brick buildings.

The Main Building, an imposing three-story brick building with slate and metal roof, stands on the highest ground and near the centre of the lot. In this building we have the chapel, dining-room, boys' and girls' dormitories, sitting-rooms, study-halls and music-rooms, boys' and girls' hospitals, teachers and officers' quarters, reception rooms and Superintendent's business office.

To the right, and in front of the Main Building, is the School Building, two stories high, with basement, containing classrooms, music-rooms, library, etc., also boys' dormitory and sitting-room.

Immediately to the right of the Main Building, is a two-story brick building with slate roof, containing shops, laundry-room, bath-room, and boiler-room.

All three of these buildings are comfortably heated by steam, and lighted with gas. We are also supplied with water from the city water works, and have an abundant supply for all purposes.

The site is a commanding one, although new the grounds are tastefully laid off, and are in good condition. Here, as at the Institute for the Deaf, the sanitary conditions are carefully looked after, the best evidence of which is that we have had but little sickness and no deaths.

SCHOOL FOR NEGRO DEAF AND BLIND.

At this school is a handsome three-story brick building, covered with slate and trimmed with stone, comfortably furnished throughout. The lot embraces eight (8) acres, and is a fine site for a public building. It will accommodate seventy-five pupils.

OBJECT OF THE SCHOOLS.

As before stated, these are schools, pure and simple. They were established and are supported by the State, in recognition of the fact that deaf and blind children are as much entitled to an education as their hearing and seeing brothers and sisters, and while they were in one sense charitable institutions, they are not to be considered charities in the ordinary acceptance of the term, and in no sense *asylums*.

Those who have lost simply hearing or sight and retain their mental faculties unimpaired, do not ask the State to provide for them beyond the necessary equipment for the struggle of life, and it is for this purpose that these institutions are maintained. Idiotic or helpless deaf or blind children have no place in these schools.

When children are received in these schools and it is ascertained that they are incapable of receiving instruction, they are at once sent home, in simple justice to the people who give their support to the institutions as schools.

It is the object of these schools to give intelligence, pleasure, and happiness to a class which, without aid, must necessarily live in darkness; to make useful, self-supporting, contributing citizens of a class which, without help, would in most cases, be dependent upon charity.

It is proposed to give the pupils in these schools a practical English education, the course of study being very much the same as that in the common public schools of the State, including Language, Composition, Grammar, Rhetoric, Geography (physical and political,) Mathematics, Physiology, Anatomy, Natural Philosophy and Mental and Moral Science.

With the deaf especial attention is paid to the English Language, as it presents with them, the first as well as the greatest difficulty, for the reason that it is to them as much a foreign language as French or German to an English speaking, hearing child.

With the blind much attention is given to Music, there being no means by which a talented blind person can more readily or more pleasantly make a living than by following the profession of music. The idea, however, that all blind persons are musical, is as fallacious as it is wide-spread; the proportion of natural musicians among the blind is no greater than among the seeing, and to think that it is, is only another evidence that many people believe the blind to be precocious and peculiar when they are neither.

In all of these schools there is a Mechanical or Industrial Department, where the pupils are given trades, by means of which they may become entirely, or in part, self-supporting.

At the Institute for the Deaf the boys are taught general

habits of industry; they receive special instruction at the following trades: Printing, Shoe-Making, Cabinet and Carpenter Work, Painting, Vegetable and Landscape Gardening; the girls are taught House-Work, Plain and Machine Sewing, Dress-Making, Cutting and Fitting, Crocheting, House-Cleaning, etc.

At the Academy for the Blind the boys are taught Mattress-Making, Cane-Seating, Collar-Making, Basket-Making, Piano-Tuning and Repairing, etc. The girls also learn Cane-Seating, in addition to Sewing, Knitting, Crocheting, House-Cleaning, etc.

These several arts and trades are run solely for the purpose of benefitting the pupils, and while there is some little revenue from some of the branches of trade, they are without exception run at an expense; but this is not allowed to stand in the way of the best interests of the pupils. The provision made for instruction in each branch is first-class, the trades being carried on in the same way, and viewed in the same light as the literary and musical departments. We consider the industrial department equally important as the educational department. The average deaf-mute or blind person, who has no trade to rely upon, is almost certain to make a failure in life. Many such, who could never hope to command more than from eight to fifteen dollars per month, as common laborers, with their trade learned in school often make that much per week.

"THE WILSON SHOP."

The "Wilson Shop," at the Institute for the Deaf, is now in complete running order with all the latest improved wood-working machinery and a new automatic engine.

RULES, TERMS OF ADMISSION, ETC.

The following Rules, Terms of Admission, etc., apply to The Institute for the Deaf, The Academy for the Blind and The School for Negro Deaf-Mutes and Blind:

1. The benefits of these schools are free to all deaf and blind children in Alabama, whose hearing or sight is so impaired as to prevent their being taught in the ordinary public schools. Board, Books, Tuition and Medical Attendance are furnished free. Parents or friends must furnish Clothing and pay Traveling Expenses. Clothing must be plain, substantial and warm, and every article plainly marked.

2. The minimum age for admission is eight years, and none will be received under that age without special action on the part of the Board of Trustees.

3. The applicant must be of sound mind, and free from such chronic disease as would prevent study.

4. The time allowed by law for a pupil to remain in school is eight years; the Board however may extend the time, if in their judgment the progress of the pupil justifies it. The Board reserves the right to discharge any pupil at any time for cause; and in no case will a child be continued in school after it is fully ascertained that he can make no further progress in his studies.

5. The school session lasts forty weeks, beginning about the fifteenth of September. A pupil entering the school at any time during the year, is expected to remain until the session closes, and will not be allowed to withdraw, unless for some very good reason. Nothing so interrupts the work and tends to demoralize the classes as taking the pupil from school before the close of the session. Any pupil taken home during the session, without

the consent of the Board, forfeits the privilege of attending the schools.

6. It is very important that all pupils enter school at the beginning of the session. If a pupil comes in late, he is behind in his class, and not only does little good himself, but prevents the class from making the progress it should make, by dividing the time of teacher. See that your child comes promptly at the beginning of the school and gets a fair start with his class.

7. Boys are put at a trade as soon as they are large enough to work and have discretion enough to handle tools without danger for themselves. In selecting a trade, we always, as far as possible, consult the individual taste and talent of the boy and the wishes of his parents. All pupils who are large enough are required to work at some sort of manual labor, and there is no deviation from this rule, except in cases of physical disability, which are very rare.

8. The parents and friends of the pupils are at liberty to visit the children at any time, but when making these visits they cannot be entertained at the school.

9. All letters and packages should be directed in care of the "Institution for the Deaf," or the "Academy for the Blind," or "School for Negro Deaf-Mutes and Blind."

10. Any further information desired can be had by addressing.

J. H. Joussox, Principal.

Talladega, Ala.

